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No. 29



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PARTY AND STATE

CORRECT STATUS OF CLASS STRUGGLE DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Li Zheng [2621 2398]: "Accurately Recognize the Objective Bases for Historical Changes"]

[Text] The problem of struggle between classes is the problem that was most confused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." After the "gang of four" was broken up, although the left extremist line that they advocated came under criticism, their pernicious influence was far from wiped out. At the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Hua Guofeng presented an in-depth analysis of the present circumstances of class and class struggle in our country based on a combination of theory and practice, pointing out the fundamental changes in the circumstances of classes in our country and the proper policy for the future handling of class struggle. This has had a positive significance toward clearing up the confusion created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and unifying the hearts and minds of the whole people behind carrying out the Four Modernizations.

A scientific analysis of the circumstances of classes is the objective basis on which our party formulates line, plan, and policy. An accurate knowledge of the fundamental changes in the circumstances of classes in our country has a bearing on the fundamental question of whether we are to implement a shift in the key point of the national mission.

A look at history will help us understand this problem. During the period of the new democratic revolution, starting from our semi-feudal, semi-colonial society, Comrade Mao Zedong analyzed the circumstances of classes in old China and formulated the general line of the new democratic revolution, a "revolution against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, uniting the people and led by the proletariat." In various stages of the democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong specifically pointed out the principal contradictions and the principal tasks for the various stages according to changes in the circumstances of classes, and formulated a series of specific lines and policies for the work. Following the victory of the democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong again analyzed the circumstances of classes in our country

and pointed out, "Since the overthrow of the landlord class and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, the principal internal contradiction in China is the contradiction between the working class and the national bourgeoisie," and he then led our people in carrying out a socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production.

With the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production, the Eighth Party Congress in 1956 did an explicit analysis of the changes in the circumstances of classes in China at that time. In 1957 Comrade Mao Zedong spoke to the 11th (expanded) Session of the State Supreme Conference and further pointed out, "The large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of times of revolution have in the main come to an end, but class struggle is by no means entirely over," "There still are counter-revolutionaries, but not many," repeatedly directing the whole party to shift the emphasis of the work to economic construction. However, this shift was never implemented. Inquiring deeply into this, one important reason was that a later estimate of the situation of classes in our country was not realistic, so large-scale mass political movements followed one after the other, and class struggle was expanded, leaving us fundamentally unable to concentrate our energies on economic construction. During the Cultural Revolution particularly, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" distorted the circumstances of classes in our country and devised the so-called theory of "new alterations in class relationships" to provide a basis for their counter-revolutionary line. They turned the spear-point of struggle directly inside the party and recklessly attacked so-called "capitalist roaders" in both party headquarters and the local party organs, seeking a change in regime and the institution of "complete dictatorship" over the masses of people. This not only made it impossible to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization, but made it difficult to maintain even the minimum order in public affairs, production, work, and daily life, so socialist construction suffered great harm.

From historical experience of both positive and negative sorts, one can see clearly how important it is to analyze class circumstances accurately, and deal with the problem of class struggle properly. Today, if we are to shift the focus of the work, we must first have an accurate estimate and knowledge of class circumstances.

For the past few years, that "theoretical authority" had an argument that went: The present situation is different from the past; in the past classes were divided according to economic position, but now it is according to political and ideological attitude. This is a complete idealistic fallacy that is counter to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. What is it that is called class? Lenin said: "The so-called classes are these large groups. These groups occupy different positions in a given social production system in history. Their relationship to the means of production (this relationship is for the most part explicitly stipulated in the law) is different. Their functions in social labor organization are different. Therefore the kind and amounts of social wealth allocated to them

are also different. The so-called classes are this kind of group, because the positions they occupy in the social economic structure are different, one group is able to possess the labor of another group." This is to say, for any group to be a class, it must have been produced by economic conditions. The capacity to possess the means of production and exploit the labor of others are prerequisites to the existence of the exploiting classes. Once this system of exploitation has been eliminated, the exploiting classes, having lost the conditions necessary for their existence, will themselves be on the way to extermination. Therefore, economic relationships must be the criterion for discrimination and elimination of classes.

To analyze and recognize class circumstances accurately, we must first look at the facts. Our country basically completed the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production more than 20 years ago. Objective facts undeniably demonstrate to us that today, 20 years later, there really has been a fundamental change in the circumstances of classes. In the rural areas, after the land reform, the landlords and rich peasants had lost the means of production by which they had exploited the peasants. After agricultural cooperativization, the economic foundation that might have regenerated the landlord and rich peasant class was fundamentally eliminated. In August 1950, the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government promulgated "Resolution Concerning the Determination of Agrarian Classes," which clearly specified: "After completion of the land reform, anyone of landlord class status who completely obeys government laws and decrees, works at productive labor or other enterprise, and is guilty of no reactionary behavior for more than 5 years consecutively ...can change his landlord status for labor status or some other status." "In the old liberated areas, rich peasants who satisfy the above listed conditions for 3 years following the completion of land reform can similarly change their class status." In 1960, the Second Session of the Second National People's Congress passed the "Outline for Nationwide Agricultural Development, 1956-1967, which also specified, "Former landlord elements and rich peasant elements who have abandoned exploitation, depending on their actual behavior, may be individually admitted to be members or candidate members of the agricultural cooperative." The fact is that after 30 years of struggle and reeducation, most of them have already been transformed into self-supporting laborers. Under these circumstances, if you say that the landlord class and rich peasant class still persists in our country, isn't that just talking foolishness with your eyes closed? As for the urban capitalist class, all of the means of production that they owned was early on transferred into the hands of the state through our party's policy of redemption, and the fixed interest payments have already been suspended for 13 years. Most of them have also been transformed into self-supporting members of the socialist society. Therefore, the capitalist class, as a class, exists no more. This shows that the elimination of the three exploiting classes is an objective fact. Comrade Hua Guofeng's analysis and elaboration of our country's class circumstances accurately represents this objective fact.

Aside from the elimination of the three exploiting classes, another important element of the fundamental change in our country's class circumstances is that the position of our laboring class has been greatly strengthened and our peasants are a collective peasantry with a history of more than 20 years. As for the intellectuals, they have become a part of the laboring class, because numerous intellectuals actively and consciously serve socialism, and moreover, with the day-by-day development of science and technology, productive labor must gradually be transformed into spiritualized production; the product of labor must gradually be transformed into materialized science. We are presently in the process of this great transformation, and intellectuals having joined the ranks of the laboring classes, the coordination of physical labor and mental labor is closer than it has ever been at any other time.

Just because of this fundamental change in the circumstances of classes in our country, there has also been a change in the principal contradiction of our society. Just as comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out in his Report on the Work of the Government at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress: "The realization of the Four Modernizations by the end of the century, the raising of our present low level of productivity to that befitting a modern nation and the consequent transformation of those parts of our present relations of production and superstructure which hamper modernization and the eradication of all old habits detrimental to it--these constitute the principal contradiction to be resolved, the central task to be performed, by our entire people at the present stage." If large-scale turbulent class struggles were again unrestrainedly undertaken in a country that has already eliminated the exploiting classes, wouldn't that be an artificial expansion of class struggle, and mightn't it destroy the development of social productive force? It can be seen that the fundamental change in the circumstances of classes is the basis for shifting the focus of our work to socialist modernization. Only by recognizing the circumstances of classes in our country accurately can our ideology overtake the great historical changes; some comrades even today have serious misgivings about implementing the shift in the focus of the work, the crux being that they have not seen the fundamental change in the circumstances of classes in our country and continue to view the present class struggle with their old vision, always feeling that "having lost the key link, one gets flustered," and thus they stand still, something that must be conscientiously resolved.

Some comrades are concerned that the announcement that the exploiting classes have been eliminated and no longer exist might be said to be a "theory of the dying out of class struggle." This concern is a kind of expression of the pernicious influence, still not eliminated, of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The so-called "theory of the dying out of class struggle" originally advocated abolishing class struggle under circumstances in which the exploiting classes still existed. This has not the slightest thing in common with the viewpoint that, since the exploitive system has been eliminated, the exploiting classes have been eliminated along with it. Out of their need to usurp party power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" attached a label of "theory

of production force only" on everyone who was concerned with the development of production and placed the development of production in direct opposition to class struggle to create a pretext for striking down a large group of revolutionary cadres and disrupting production. The left extremist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" premeditatedly denied objectively existing facts and urged an intensification of the class struggle, using class struggle to attack everything and take the place of everything; this was the reactionary theoretical foundation for their counter-revolutionary political program.

When Comrade Hua Guofeng analyzed the class circumstances in our country, while he pointed out the fact that the exploiting classes had already been eliminated, he also pointed out another fact, which was: There are still counter-revolutionaries and enemy agents in our country, there are still criminals and political degenerates who seriously disrupt socialist public order, and new exploiters such as grafters, embezzlers, and speculators. Remnants of the "gang of four" and of the old exploiting classes, including the few unreformed landlords and rich peasants, will persist in their reactionary stands and carry on anti-socialist activities in the political and economic spheres. What is more, the influence of the bourgeois ideology and the feudal ideology will continue for a long time, and we must also undertake a long-term program of struggle and education against this influence. Therefore, the non-existence of exploiting classes is certainly not equivalent to the end of class struggle. Our accurate and overall analysis of the circumstances of classes and the question of class struggle is not so that we can ignore the class struggle that still remains, but so that we can ignore the class struggle that still remains, but so that we can oppose the expansion of class struggle and pursue class struggle correctly.

There are also some comrades who suggest: Since the exploiting classes no longer exist, but we say that class struggle still continues, doesn't that make it a class struggle without a class?

There is not the slightest doubt that class struggle after the elimination of the exploiting classes is different from class struggle before the elimination of the exploiting classes. Our struggle with various kinds of reactionary elements and remnants of the exploiting classes is different from the class struggle of the past in degree of intensity, not to mention in scale. Although the present class struggle has an ebb and a flow as a result of changes in circumstances both at home and abroad, the general trend is toward relaxation. Moreover, the struggle against bourgeois ideology and feudal ideology is for the most part manifested as contradictions within the people. Practice shows that the viewpoint that class struggle gets more and more incisive, more and more intense, does not agree with the objective facts.

We must adopt two policies with regard to this particular form of class struggle: First, on one hand we must acknowledge that there is class struggle and on the other hand we should not again carry on large-scale tumultuous

class struggle. We must maintain an attitude of seeking truth from facts, and if the class struggle is of such-and-such a nature, we then carry on class struggle of such-and-such a nature; if class struggle exists within a sphere of a certain extent, then carry it on at that place, making class struggle revolve around the hub of the Four Modernizations, and serve them. Second, we must strictly discriminate between and properly deal with the two different kinds of contradiction, using dictatorial methods to deal with problems of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy; solving problems of contradiction within the people by methods of "a gentle breeze and a mild rain." No matter what kind of contradiction is being dealt with, we must always rely on the masses of people and strictly observe the socialist legal system.

There are also some comrades who ask, since the exploiting classes have been eliminated or no longer exist, is there still the danger of restoration of the reactionary classes?

It should be seen that our country's landlord, rich peasant, and capitalist classes were eliminated in the process of the constant deepening of the socialist revolution. In the process of the gradual elimination of these three exploiting classes, we relied upon the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a process of effectively preventing the restoration of capitalism. This victory makes clear that the exploiting classes antagonistic to the affairs of the proletariat no longer exist. Under ordinary circumstances, the various kinds of anti-socialist elements are no longer able to form into an overt, integrated class. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, under conditions of the absolute superiority of the proletariat, because our party has implemented proper policies, the vast majority of members of the exploiting classes have been transformed into self-supporting laborers. In the past, when anyone spoke of the exploiting classes, he would make the sweeping generalization, "While the man is alive, the heart will not die," which lacks analysis. Although there are a very few persons among them who still may continue to carry out disruption of the socialist revolution and construction, the possibility that they will realize their hopes of restoration are greatly diminished. Some comrades say, the old exploiting elements arise? Certainly. However, we should see that under the socialist system, new exploiting elements could not form into a large social group and carry out exploitation through possession of the means of production. Newly generated exploiting elements may use illegal measures to possess a certain amount of the means of production, but as soon as they are discovered, they will be suppressed.

Of course, this is certainly not to say that the restoration activities of some remnants of the exploiting classes and some anti-socialist elements no longer exist, despite the fact that the danger of this kind of restoration is only a possibility. In order to prevent this possibility becoming a reality, we must uphold the ideological line, the political line, and the

organizational line of Marxism, incessantly stabilize and perfect socialist production relations and superstructure, and greatly develop productive force. Among our production relations, there are many places that are not appropriate to the development of productive force. In the superstructure, democracy and the legal system are still far from sound, as a result of which in years past the conspirators and careerists Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were able to succeed for a time. As for production force, we are still very backward, so that the dictatorship of the proletariat lacks a strong material foundation. However, we can affirm that if we continue to carry out class struggle properly in economic, political, and ideological spheres while we shift the focus of the party's work, while we incessantly develop socialist productive force, and while we incessantly consolidate and perfect production relations and superstructure, then we will certainly be able to prevent restoration effectively, "making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, and impossible for it to be reborn."

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PARTY AND STATE

LEADING CADRES EXHORTED TO SET GOOD EXAMPLE

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN [CHINA YOUTH] in Chinese 11 Aug 79 pp 28, 29

[Article by Zhang Daho [1728 1129 3109]: "A Talk With Leading Cadres of Our Innermost Feelings"]

[Text] At this juncture when the whole country is solidly united and millions of people are of one heart and one mind yearning for the early realization of the Four Modernizations, we harbor particularly ardent expectations of our leading cadres. Our glorious future can be brought about only by your guidance in the struggle. The character and life style of our whole generation depends for its nurturing on your verbal instructions and personal examples. In early childhood, hearing those moving epics of the revolution, I began to understand that it is you, the veterans of the revolution, who led the people in those dark days with sublime confidence through a struggle of extreme hardships and difficulties, who brought about the victorious birth of New China. Later, as we grew older, the image of you, the heroes who were so ready to sacrifice their lives for the people, became more and more distinct and loftier before our eyes; it inspired and influenced millions of Chinese youths in their growth to maturity.

During the cultural revolution many of you suffered false accusations, calumny, denunciations, and sitting in "cattle pens." When observing how the persecutions by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" of many veteran comrades who had fought in the south and in the north of our country grew more severe day by day, our own indignation and anger rose daily. Because we believe in the party, we believe in you! Finally, the revolution exploded like a volcano! Many among us had joined the mighty torrent of the April 5 movement. After the "gang of four" were overthrown, the masses treated you like their own kin, and joyfully welcomed you back into leadership positions. They delivered into your hands the powers that they had regained in struggle and that affect their very own interests and the fate of the whole nation, setting limitless hopes on you. The people are happy to observe the vigor that radiates from the many leading cadres on the road of the new long march. Great work has been done and tremendous achievements attained in many fields, such as in emancipating the mind, turning chaos into order, eradicating pernicious influences, adjusting and developing the national economy, perfecting

the democratic legal system and restoring and promoting the excellent tradition of the party. We see all this before our eyes and happiness fills our hearts. However, we feel that certain problems still have not been given sufficient attention, and that no practical and realistic measures have been adopted toward their solution, which causes worry and anxiety to many people.

Let me start by telling of a recent incident. Not long ago I went shopping to the Dong-si part of the city. The street in front of the People's Market is very narrow and unbearably crowded with traffic, as you know. A Red Flag sedan dashed in, honking without letup and at unreduced speed. People jumped to the sides, but one bicycle was not fast enough and was knocked over. When the car stopped, two fashionably dressed young men emerged from it and, laughing and joking, went into a store as if nothing had happened.

The Red Flag sedan attracted the people's attention. How they looked at it--what unspeakable aversion, or should we rather say, what deep, burning uneasiness. At that time I suddenly remembered how people used to feel at the sight of a Red Flag sedan. In those days, the Red Flag was provided by the people to its leaders to conduct their business. People often used to gaze after them as they saw the leading comrades being driven in Red Flag sedans to meetings or to inspect work at basic levels, but their gazes were affectionate and loving. When did the change come about?

The masses now raise many objections to questions concerning party work style, firstly, that some leading cadres violate the principles, that they go by the back door or use personal relationships to get their children into university, into the party, appointed cadres, to arrange work for them, to go abroad and study abroad. Secondly, that their lives have become privileged and separated from the masses.

In view of their past contributions and the requirements of their current work, it is completely appropriate, and wholeheartedly approved and supported by the masses, that leading cadres receive special consideration in the material conditions of their livelihood. Of course it would be wrong to go too far in this respect, leading to their separation from the masses. It would be particularly impermissible to use position, authority or honor bestowed by the people for the purpose of seeking private advantages for offspring.

Some leading cadres may think along the following lines: In the past years of struggle we have endured many hardships and difficulties. During the time the "four evils" were on the rampage, we also suffered persecutions and great harm, involving even our relatives and children. Now that we have gained victory, what is wrong with our enjoyment of some comforts and doing something for our children, isn't it the very "natural" thing to do? It is true, the leading cadres of our party performed deeds of great valor for the people in the long years of the revolutionary struggle and made important

contributions to the cause of socialism. None of this should, and indeed cannot, be forgotten by the people. After liberation, the people gave spontaneous, and in various ways, consideration and care to the revolutionary cadres and their children. During the time Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, the masses risked great dangers in protecting persecuted cadres and their children. How many moving episodes could be told of that time! It was done out of innermost feelings of sympathy on the part of the people. However, speaking of being a veteran revolutionary cadre and regarding oneself as privileged because of past meritorious deeds for the revolution, also regarding oneself and even one's children and relatives as a cut above other people, that kind of attitude will not be tolerated by the masses.

On the question of treating children, some leading cadres may think that by acting as described above, they will benefit their children. True, every parent in the world wants to do good for his or her child, the question is only what is truly good for the child: To indulge a child, give him a life of abundance, privileged treatment, have him enjoy comforts for which he has not worked himself? Or is it better to have the child tempered in hardship and difficulties, gain true skills and knowledge and thus become capable of making a substantial contribution for the people? Our respected and beloved Premier Zhou once used the decline in the progeny of the Manchu dynasty's eight banners as example and lesson for cadre children. The eight banners were originally all valiant and brave cavalymen skillful in battle. After the Manchu regime had been established, they indulged in comforts and pleasure, enjoyed high positions and lived in ease. It did not take 200 years before their progeny had become a bunch of idlers who only knew to smoke opium and engage in shameless acts. How very impressive, this lesson of history! At present we usually confront a conflict that is difficult to solve in the idealistic, moral and emotional education of our youths, namely an inadequate linkage of theory and practice. When we urge the youths to foster lofty ideals, they reply: "A hard study of mathematics, physics and chemistry is not as good as having a good dad." When we call upon the youths to engage in arduous struggle, they reply: Why is it that some of our leading cadres can freely waste the people's money and wealth? When we admonish our youths to conduct all affairs according to principles, they reply: Why is it that even leading cadres use personal relationships and go by the back door? This shows that the party's work style has a direct and deepgoing influence on the development of the young generation.

People evaluate a party and its revolution not by merely listening to its utterances but by observing its deeds, especially the actions of its leading cadres. The Communist Party is for the people. Many of us learned this point first in our youth, not from books and slogans but from the actions of millions of communists and their cadres. The people saw that the military forces of the Communist Party, when they entered Greater Shanghai, did not trespass on people's residences but despite a drizzle slept on the streets in their clothes. The people saw that the Communist Party mercilessly punished even high and meritorious officials if they infringed on the people's

interests.--From all these facts the people could truly realize the glory of the Communist Party and thus decided to follow the party. For many years, many leading cadres of the party have preserved and carried on the excellent tradition; they were strict in their demands on themselves and on children and relatives, and would never claim privileges. Comrade Zhou Enlai is the most brilliant example among them. When people saw the unhealthy tendencies of some leading cadres they sighed with deep emotions and pondered: "If all our middle-ranking cadres would be like Comrade Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389] and our high-ranking cadres like Comrade Zhou Enlai, the relationship between the party and the masses would be even closer, and the zeal of the masses for socialism more ample. Both, Comrades Jiao and Zhou, are dead, but their revolutionary spirit left an illustrious and shining monument in the hundreds of millions of people; the four letters inscribed on this monument read: Public Servants of Society.

Our youths hope that all our revolutionary cadres will become "public servants of the people," like Comrades Zhou and Jiao.

Maybe this hope is too naive, too idealistic! Yes indeed, youths frequently idealize things. You, too, have passed through a period of youthfulness and will certainly understand this special characteristic of young people. Youths take the party's leading cadres as personifications of the revolutionary character and as models to be emulated. Your every word and every action can produce an enormous influence among the youths. Conversely, nothing can so easily cause our youths so much distress, doubt and despair as the discovery of hideous behaviour in their beloved and venerated models, even if the acts have only been minor affairs!

Recently, Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress that in order to popularize and reform the system of cadre selection and examination, we have to fight bureaucratism, we have to "strictly prevent our cadres from turning from public servants of the people into bureaucrats sitting on the backs of the people." When we heard these words we raised both our hands in acclaim. We believe the leading cadres of our party will take the lead and serve as models in restoring and promoting the glorious tradition and excellent work style of the past.

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PARTY AND STATE

CADRES WHO SHIRK LABOR CRITICIZED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Chong Shi [1504 1395]: "Cadres Must Take Part in Collective Productive Labor"]

[Text] Recently we heard many worker comrades remark: Do we still need the system of having cadres take part in collective productive labor? Why has a matter of such fundamental and important character not been taken up?

If the masses raise objections, there must be a good reason for it. There is indeed today a tendency to neglect the participation in collective productive labor. At a large number of enterprises, the leading cadres do not continue to take part in labor, the system of labor was done away with and the day for such labor abolished. At some plants, if you speak of labor of the cadres, it means doing some sanitation work and sweeping streets a little. Some leading cadres even disdain to do this kind of labor. Not only do they not take part themselves in labor but they even tie the hands and feet of the medium-level cadres, allowing them to be snared in the rigmarole of meetings. There is a common saying: As the head of the dragon sways, his tail will swing. As factory-ranking leading cadres will not take part in labor, those in subordinate positions will follow the example set by their superiors, and many cadres in shops and administrative offices will show little enthusiasm for participation in labor. If the cadres participate less in labor, their opportunity to come into contact with the masses decreases. Some opinions from the masses are: "There is a sound on the staircase, but nobody appears to come down" and "Unless there are meetings, we never see our chiefs."

Where are the reasons for such conditions to have come about? Have the regulations been changed by the central authorities? Not at all! The central authorities have clearly stated in the 30 articles on speeding up industrial development: "All cadres, particularly those in leading positions, must stay at a grass-roots unit to help improve work and gain first-hand experience, thus participate in labor." Of course, a few years ago, there had been some regulations concerning the number of days of labor which did not suit the actual circumstances; they have to be amended now in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. However, at all events, we must not go

to the other extreme. Now, in the new situation when the focus of the party's work has been shifted, the problem is that there are some leading organs and leading cadres who do not pay sufficient attention to the question of cadre participation in collective productive labor. They do not conscientiously grasp the new task, do not emphasize it, encourage it, check on it, and do not themselves take the lead in carrying it out. The time has now come to heed conscientiously the objections of the masses and to adopt effective measures to set things right.

Cadre participation in all productive labor is not a makeshift scheme, it is a consistent ideology of Chairman Mao Zedong and an important matter of fundamental significance in the socialist system. Especially today, when the focus of work has shifted, this question appears of an even greater importance. Only when cadres take part in collective productive work, when their sweat flows together with that of the workers and when their hearts are close to those of the workers, can they more forcefully stimulate the broad masses of staff and workers to enthusiasm for the socialist modernizations. Only if the cadres investigate and study in the course of labor, come to understand the sentiment and demands of the masses, will they be able to discover new problems. Some will vow to strengthen ideological and political work; they will obtain firsthand material which will help them solve new problems. In the practical experiences of labor, the cadres will find help for their study techniques, study management and study science, and will gradually master the rules of production and gain the initiative in guiding and directing production.

It is absolutely necessary at this juncture to seriously come to grips with this matter of cadre participation in collective productive labor. It is suggested that the leading organs and party newspapers propagate good examples of cadre participation in collective productive labor, spread their experiences, praise progressiveness and criticize backwardness, to carry forward the glorious tradition of cadre participation in labor and firmly maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor.

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MARXIST MODERNIZERS SHOULD OPPOSE BUREAUCRATISM

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Li Guo [2621 2654]: "Persist in Opposing Bureaucratism"]

[Text] An important question related to whether the dictatorship of the proletariat changes its nature is whether or not a proletarian political party in power can effectively prevent bureaucratism. We must be fully aware that a rather serious bureaucratic work style is present among a portion of our leading cadres and organizations. It has two manifestations. One involves shirking responsibility, being afraid to blame people, passing the buck and eating oneself full without doing anything for it. It also includes using democracy as a pretext to discuss things without reaching a decision, to make decisions without carrying them out, and to flood everything in a sea of empty political talk and official proclamations. The second manifestation is where an individual places himself above the organization, acts arbitrarily, does not carry out matters according to objective laws and gives blind directions subjectively. These are not only serious hindrances to our carrying out the Four Modernizations, but also a fearful poison which endangers our entire cause. A serious and urgent task now before us is to move away these hindrances and expunge the poison.

Why has bureaucratism developed so harmfully? The objective reason lies in China's unenlightened economic and cultural backwardness. The rigidly stratified feudal-bureaucratic system of our past several thousand years affects us seriously and the traditional forces of habit which it engendered are deeply engrained. The subjective reason lies in the incomplete state of our proletarian democratic system and our socialist legal system. We have not thoroughly given the masses of the people a genuine right to vote or rights of supervision and removal of cadres at various levels. Most cadres are appointed and removed by higher level leadership. Some of our leading cadres and organizations have been corrupted by Lin Biao and the gang of four exploiting advantages and carrying out sabotage. It is just as Comrade Hua Guofeng incisively pointed out in the Report on the Work of the Government delivered to the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress: "It should be admitted, however, that our country has a long feudal tradition and is relatively backward economically and culturally and that in the past

we did not do enough to appropriately publicize and practice democracy. Moreover, there are defects in our rules and regulations. In these circumstances autocracy, bureaucracy, love of privilege, the patriarchal style of work and anarchism are apt to spread. It was precisely this that gave an opening to conspirators like Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' to usurp state power."

These drawbacks can lead some cadres to use their authority to try to gain privileges in politics, economics and culture. Moreover, they become corrupt, reach out for Party tickets, seek official titles and think that the number of people who enjoy themselves and profiteer in office can multiply. Thus jobs are created to accommodate people, organizations become overstaffed and cadres become a bane, asking every level for instructions and repeatedly submitting reports when doing their work, until finally only those with big positions are heeded. Some cadres can come to feel that their authority is given them by higher levels, not by the people, and so are responsible only to higher levels, not to the people. Some people even consider themselves to be the embodiment of decisions and law for the people, so when the masses raise a little criticism of them, they retaliate for the light ones and pin anti-Party labels on those making serious complaints. Some cadres are haughty towards those below them and deferential to those above and try every way to curry the favor and good graces of the higher levels, seeking to be promoted. They are ready to work at higher positions but not at lower ones, and sometimes even take on a hereditary mentality. Some people may form factions and use pull, to the point of creating an unhealthy tendency in organizational personnel relationships. Careerists and opportunists can take advantage and enter, like Lin Biao enticing people to join his reactionary faction with "office, tribute and virtue," or the 'gang of four's' climb to the top operating a factional setup aimed at usurping the Party and seizing state power. They situated themselves under one individual and over the entire Party and the entire people, besmirching the common folk, cruelly injuring the loyal and the good, squandering the state treasury, devouring the fat of the land, conferring titles at will, meting out capital punishment on their word, promulgating laws with their speeches and commanding with sayings. They were not in the slightest restrained by discipline or punished according to the law. We must forever keep etched in our memories this painful lesson bought at the cost of fresh blood and the danger of losing the Party and the nation. We must progressively set up on sound footing a proletarian system of democracy and a socialist system of law and truly give the broad masses of the people democratic rights in the areas of politics, economics and culture, so as to forcefully put an end to bureaucracy through systematization and legalization.

Engels, in summarizing the experience of the Paris Commune, pointed out incisively: "In order to prevent the state and state organizations from changing from servants of society to masters of society. . . the commune adopted two correct methods. First, they gave all positions in the areas of administration, law and national education to people who were selected in a general election, and they determined that those elected could be recalled by the electorate at any time. Second, they paid all public employees, no

matter whether their post was high or low, the same as other workers. . . . In this way, even though the commune did not determine any other mandate limiting the authority of the representatives in its institutions, it could reliably prevent people from pursuing high office to enrich themselves." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 2, Page 335) Since the "gang of four" was smashed, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has greatly emphasized the problem of a democratic system of law, adopted a series of measures and carried out quite a bit of work. Recently, Premier Hua Guofeng stressed in his Report on the Work of the Government delivered to the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress that we must gradually extend elections wherever they are needed and possible, establish and improve systems concerning the election, assessment, supervision and removal of cadres, and "strictly prevent our cadres who are the public servants of the people from becoming overlords sitting on their backs." Although these things are but a good beginning, they have been warmly embraced by the people of the nation. It is apparent that this is an important question for which the will of the people is eager. We must recognize and treat this question from the high place of whether or not the Party and state will change its nature.

If we are to persist in opposing bureaucracy, we must not only carry out reforms in the realm of the superstructure, but also strive to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese people. By forcefully developing production, we will gradually root out the economic origins of bureaucracy.

In his 1921 analysis of the economic origins of bureaucracy, Lenin pointed out incisively that the economic origins of the bureaucratic system of the old society are no longer with us. "The economic origins of our bureaucracy are of a different sort: the scattered and dispersed nature of small producers, their impoverished and uncivilized circumstances, the inaccessibility of transport, the existence of the phenomenon of illiteracy, and the lack of circulation between industry and agriculture, the lack of linkages and cooperation." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol. 4, Page 526) This brief analysis by Lenin basically still fits China's situation.

Marxists believe that the forces of production determine the relations of production and that the economic base determines the superstructure. In countries with relatively backward economies, the proletariat can first seize state power, but the complete establishment and total victory of a socialist system must still be based ultimately on large social production. Lenin repeatedly stressed that establishing socialism in an economically and culturally backward Russia where small production was still predominant was far more arduous than in capitalist countries with highly civilized large social production. If we do not strive to develop production and do not replace scattered, backward small production with advanced, developed large social production, then socialism cannot be stable and bureaucracy will be restored. Our country's economy and culture are still very backward. These are precisely the conditions which produce bureaucracy. For example,

in the technically advanced economically developed capitalist countries, a driver is just an ordinary occupation, but in our economically backward socialist China, a "steering wheel" can eventually come to enjoy a certain mark of privilege. This is to say nothing of the yamen work style produced by a backward and unenlightened economy and the law breaking indisciplined activities done because "heaven is high and the emperor distant." However, the most typical case must be the appearance of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four.' These toadstools are a Chinese specialty grown in the soil of our unenlightened and backward economy which bear a powerful stench of feudal bureaucratic despotism. We must develop production and carry out the four modernizations. Beyond a doubt this means digging away the soil they relied on and encountering their desperate opposition. This exactly proves by negative example the long-range strategic significance of the Four Modernizations in preventing bureaucratism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building communism.

Practice proves that "if you use oil in the lamps and an ox to plow the fields, and there are sweet potatoes in your belly, your lips shout 'transition' [to communism]" will not do. For many years, we have eaten all without speaking of production, flung aside the base and engaged in the suffering of a transition to poverty. This in itself is a manifestation of subjective and reckless action, resorting to coercion and commandism, and bureaucratism which were produced on an unenlightened and backward base. If we truly want to think of a transition, we must develop production with great efforts and realize the Four Modernizations as soon as possible.

Only by developing production with great effort and establishing an economic base of modernized large production can we effectively root out bureaucratism. This is because it is only by providing this kind of base that the vast majority of functions of state power can be simplified to the utmost into operations such as registering, filling in tables and inspection and where any literate person is completely capable of performing these operations and will therefore require only the wages of a common worker, while at the same time the remnants of systems of authority and senior officials which are in these functions can be weeded out.

The Four Modernizations are the cornerstone of the skyscraper of communism. They are a guarantee for overcoming and preventing bureaucratism.

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY LIFE, ITS WORK STYLE, OBLIGATIONS DISCUSSED

Truth the Guideline

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Jin Shengxi [6855 4141 6007]: "Tell the Truth, Don't Lie--On Guidelines for Innerparty Political Life"]

[Text] Two thousand years ago there lived in China a great liar by the name of Zhao Gao; the story about his calling a stag a horse is well-known to everyone.

Forty years ago there was a great liar in a foreign country--Goebbels, the head of the Nazi-German propaganda department; his philosophy of "tell a lie a thousand times and it will become truth" is notorious.

It should not surprise us that these feudal and fascist fellows relied on lies to usurp power or maintain their reactionary rule, but it is impermissible that in our Communist Party a work style of lies infests the members of our party.

The very life of our party members depends on science and on seeking truth from facts. To be honest in word, honest in deed and be an honest person is the character that must be possessed by each party member; it must also be the guideline for the innerparty political life. The practice of not telling the truth, of telling lies, making empty words, exaggerating and using stereotype phrases and flattery must be prohibited, and men of such work style must be set right.

The work style of our party was ruined during the time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, when it was a crime to tell the truth and a meritorious deed to tell lies, when right and wrong were confused and black and white confounded. To this date incidents of fraud and trickery, boasting and lying, reporting only the good news and not the bad, concealing or distorting facts and actual conditions have indeed not yet completely disappeared. Such unhealthy trends have severely impaired the enthusiasm that would mobilize the whole party and the entire nation to contribute their

strength to the realization of the Four Modernizations, and have greatly harmed the interests of the party and the people. If persisted in without reform, this trend is bound to harm the party, the country, the people and everyone personally.

Some say: "We were pressed into telling lies." What they mean is that certain leading comrades lacked the work style of seeking truth from facts; they liked to be lied to, to hear of achievements and not of shortcomings, since they were acting on the same principles. "What the higher ones love, the lower ones must love the more." In these conditions, party members who firmly persist in telling the truth must dare to fight and not be afraid of attack; they must be like martyr Zhang Zhixin [1728 1807 2450], selfless and fearless, firmly upholding the truth. Our leading comrades must also have come to realize that not to allow the lower echelon to report the true conditions, to induce or pressure the cadres, or hint to them, that they should lie to meet the needs of the higher-ranking cadres, are all acts in violation of party discipline, are impermissible under party discipline and will incur severe disciplinary punishment by the party. The leadership organs and leading comrades must be models in seeking truth from facts, must encourage the lower echelon to dare to tell the truth, to tell their innermost feelings, and must protect those comrades who dare to tell the truth.

Throughout the whole party we must create the good atmosphere that it is an honorable deed to tell the truth and a shameful act to lie. We must commend comrades who dare to tell the truth and report conditions according to actual facts, and we must criticize and punish those who only live by lies, seek honor through fraud and deception or even go so far as to make up stories and calumniate good people. If such good practices are developed, the people will give us greater support and will work heart and soul with us for the realization of the Four Modernizations.

Overseas Chinese Lauds Party

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Chen Heng [7115 0077], Taiwanese, deputy chief engineer of the Tianjin Dyestuff Plant: "The Model of Party Members Raised My Consciousness"]

[Text] During my childhood I lived in Jilong city on Taiwan. At age 16, I drifted across the ocean to live in Japan. Later, with financial help from the Association of Chinese Students in Japan, I studied in Kobe and Osaka. Living as an overseas Chinese among strangers and depending on them, I suffered much discrimination and often even did not dare to admit that I was a Chinese. Like the welcome sound of spring thunder, socialist new China was born on 1 October 1949 and an overseas Chinese could again feel proud and self-satisfied. In 1956, when I heard our respected and beloved Premier Zhou appeal to overseas Chinese inviting them to return to China and participate in the socialist construction, I determinedly returned to my fatherland.

On my return, I was assigned to work at the Tianjin Dyestuff Plant. At that time the new environment was strange to me, as were habits and customs, I could not speak standard Chinese and even my Fukienese was no good. However, the party organization arranged for a Japanese-speaking comrade to help me learn the spoken and written language of my fatherland. The warmth of the party and the help I received from comrades gave me boundless strength and made me realize that the Communist Party is serving the people, it is firmly rooted among the masses and enjoys the love and esteem of the people. It aroused in me deep feelings for the party, and I became determined to work hard under the guidance of the party to improve the backward state of dyestuff manufacture in our country.

In 1958, myself and worker Shi Fu [1597 0265] together successfully trial-produced reactive dyes, which at that time were at an advanced level of technology, later introducing them into actual production. Later, I successfully trial-produced a fluorescent whiting agent which in the past we were forced to buy from capitalist countries at a high price, and following that I successfully trial-produced several tens of new products and thus made a small contribution to the development of reactionary dyes and acid mordant dyes in our country.

In my daily work and life, I owe much to the education and help given me by many party members and veteran workers working alongside me. The secretary of the party committee at our plant, Comrade Ma, is a veteran cadre and party member who had participated in the revolution during the time of the War of Resistance against Japan. He is a simple and unaffected man who treats others with great warmth. He has been working diligently and conscientiously for many years, and also concerns himself with the weal and woe of the people. Whenever people have trouble, they like to go to him. For instance, he took an interest in introducing friends to me, my setting up a home, getting my first child into kindergarten. There is also the branch party secretary at our administrative office, a veteran party member of worker origin. He is suffering from a heart ailment and is often seized with angina pectoris attacks but never takes time off. In their persons I have seen the lofty sentiments of party members, how they cherish the great objective of communism, have their feet planted on solid ground in waging revolution for the country and for the people and with one heart and one mind work for socialism. I wanted to become close friends with them, learn from them and become a man like they are. I therefore discussed with them my innermost feelings and thoughts. They were my good teachers and helpful friends, ready to help at all times. Whenever they noticed any shortcomings in me, they would point them out to me unreservedly and frankly. Exactly because I was helped by veteran comrades, I made continuous progress. Once, when I was very sick with a stomach ailment and was bleeding, the leading comrades made arrangements for my medical care and showed me every consideration. Spurred on and influenced by them, I went on working despite my sickness so that my illness would not affect the work. In the past we could only experimentally produce two or three products. During the first half of this half of this year we produced five new disperse dyes and two dye intermediates, all with properties that were up to 1970s standards.

Not long ago, the party organization approved my long-standing application and admitted me to the Chinese Communist Party. As a Taiwanese and returned overseas Chinese, I am deeply grateful for the warmth of the fatherland, especially for the care and nurturing received from the party, of which I gained an ever more intimate knowledge. I believe through the example of its party members, the party effected my education in a vivid way. The example of the party members helped me raise my class consciousness, deepened my fervent love of the party and affirmed my faith in communism. It deeply convinced me that a fine example has boundless power. As a new member of the party I am determined to learn from those excellent comrades the discipline and work style of the party. I shall constantly remember that a heavy obligation rests on my shoulders, that I must play an exemplary and pioneering role, that my own actions shall influence and rally many more people to contribute their strength to the realization of the Four Modernizations, to an early return of Taiwan into the fold of the fatherland, to the great undertaking of unifying the fatherland and to the glorious and magnificent cause of communism.

Party Spirit, Work Style

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO In Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Tan Feng, [6223 2800]: "Set Great Store by the People's Interests --A Basic Question of Party Spirit and Party Work Style"]

[Text] The General Provisions of the Party Constitution point out: A member of the Chinese Communist Party must, at all times and in all places, subordinate his personal interests to the interests of the party and the people, be fearless about difficulties and sacrifices, work enthusiastically to accomplish the program of the party and struggle all his life for the cause of communism. After all, being a member of the Communist Party, is it for the purpose of revolution and for the people, or is it to benefit a majority of people and oneself? That is a basic question which concerns the spirit and the work style of the party.

For over 10 years, the unhealthy influences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," striving only for fame, profit and power, developed individualism among certain party members, thus gravely impairing the reputation of the party. Throughout the movement of exposing, criticizing and investigating, the broad masses of party members came to realize clearly the evil influences and serious consequences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as they went against the historical trend, ruined the party's work style and corrupted the minds of party members in order to usurp party and state power. The broad masses consciously resisted the unhealthy tendencies, restored and developed the excellent tradition of the party, and many comrades demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of public-mindedness without selfishness, honesty in performing official duties and devotion to the Four Modernizations. However, to this day there are still some party members, including some leading cadres, who wallow in the mire of individualism and cannot extract themselves from it.

Some party members use their powers of office to seek private gain. They "live off the mountain when living on the mountain and live off the water when living near the water." No matter what position or office they hold, all become their capital to secure personal gain, for speculations and for personal enrichment. They always look for friends to exploit personal relationships, as a "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." They even unscrupulously trade away principles and publicly declare such things as: "The power in my hands makes it easy to transact affairs. The material things at my disposal open many doors." Some individuals developed this tendency so far as to disregard party discipline and enter on a road of crimes.

Where their own personal interests are concerned, some party members will haggle over every ounce and be most painstaking. They expend great energy in a frenzied rush for positions, houses, children and cars, spending all their time in calculating and scheming how to raise their positions, increase their powers, lighten their work loads, add to their housing, improve food and clothing and render their children's work more "ideal." They are only very faintly aware of such things as the interests of the people, the hardships of the masses, the revolutionary cause, some even casting all these things to the winds.

Some party members only want to organize care and considerations, but not discipline. As to their work, they "pick the fat and choose the lean," pick easy jobs and shirk the hard ones. When they are transferred or assigned work, they refuse to go if the job is lower in rank, if conditions are poor, if they are bound to meet many difficulties, or if the job is far away from their families. They adopt an attitude of "first, wearing out, second, dawdling, third, lying down and not moving" to bargain and haggle with the party organization. Whenever something is against their wishes, they refuse and will not obey orders. Some fight for power and prestige, they stretch out their hands asking for official positions, argue about being listed high enough, ranked high enough, granted sufficient powers, and openly declare to the party that if they could not be number one or number two, they would not accept the job.

Some party members are bent solely on profit. In everything they first calculate what is in it for themselves. They vie with each other for jobs that bring fame and profit and would ingratiate them with others, but they don't want to be involved, and act evasively where there is no fame or profit or where there is even the danger of "offending someone."

Much more could be said. Just looking at the above, is this not what one can see in every unit? The seriousness of the problem is still that many party members have already accepted it as a common sight and are not objecting to it. Some party members bitterly hate the political persecutions of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but as to the corrupting influence of their ideologies these party members show little understanding, little vigilance, and some even espouse it without awakening. It therefore still remains a fighting task on the ideological front for party organizations at all levels and

for the broad masses of party members to continue criticizing the reactionary and decadent ideology of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to strengthen the spirit of the party and to make a success of establishing a good party work style. To work for the interests of the majority is determined by the nature of our party and in the basic principles of our party. Exactly as Comrade Mao Zedong taught us: The Communist Party is a political party that works for the interests of the nation and the people, it has no private interests of its own to pursue. From the day he joins the party, a member of the Communist Party who has sworn to fight all his life for communism, must firmly accept as guideline for his own belief and actions that he will work for the interests of the greater majority.

To work for the interests of the majority requires a correct handling of the power in one's hands. Every party member and revolutionary cadre must constantly remember that a communist does not seek official position but seeks revolution; all our working cadres, regardless of rank, are servants of the people. If a man thinks of belonging to the ruling party only for the purpose of gaining some benefits, he shows the ideology of the exploiting classes and has lost the proper character of a Communist Party member.

To work for the interests of the majority requires a correct handling of the relationship between the interests of the revolution and personal interests of individuals. The interests of the party and of the people have priority over everything; individual interests must be subordinated to the interests of the party and the people. That way of thinking and acting which in every situation first calculates what might be in it for oneself, which haggles over every ounce of personal benefit, which pursues fame, profit and prestige and seeks a life of comfort and ease is contrary to the main of our party building and incompatible with the glorious designation of Communist Party member.

At present our party is just engaged in mobilizing the whole party and the whole nation to carry out adjustments in the national economy to lay a solid foundation for the realization of the four modernizations. We are facing great difficulties and in this situation every single party member must more than ever share the party's cares and burdens. Consider the interests of the people and play even more emphatically the role of pioneer and model in being first to bear hardships and last to enjoy comforts. People who give no thought to the situation in general, do not take the overall situation into account, rush to seize advantages for themselves and scramble for private profits should be subjected to the censure of the party and the masses. Those who do not mend their ways and are guilty of serious misdeeds should suffer disciplinary punishment by the party.

Rectification of the work style of the party must start with the leading cadres at all levels. If the leading cadres of the party can preserve and develop the excellent traditions in the work style of the party and consciously overcome individualism, and if they furthermore engage in a resolute struggle against ideologies and actions that harm the interests of the party and the

people, problems among the ordinary rank and file of party members could be easily corrected and easily solved.

Ideological Progress Problems

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Guo Baohe [6753 1405 0735]: "Party Members Must Report to the Party Organization on Ideological Progress and Problems"]

[Text] That party members should conscientiously report to the party organization on their ideological progress and problems is an institution of party life, an important measure to strengthen the sense of organization as it is also an excellent tradition and work style of our party. Regardless of rank or party seniority, everyone in the party must conscientiously report to the party organization on his own ideological and work conditions and make known the mood and demand of the masses. If party members keep reporting, the party organization will gain a better understanding of the party member, will be better enabled to help and educate him, while the party member will more easily benefit from the supervision of the party organization, better follow party management, promote his continuous ideological progress and raise his work standards. It will also facilitate the interchange of ideas among party members, strengthen revolutionary solidarity, enable closer links between the party and the masses, enable the party organization to grasp the ideological conditions of the masses and facilitate guidance of the masses in their forward advance. Recalling the time of the revolutionary war, many revolutionaries of the older generation, despite frequent battles with the enemy and otherwise difficult conditions, used whatever little time there was between battles to report on ideological problems to the party organization. Our revered and beloved Comrade Zhu De, during the Red Army's long march shouldered a heavy work load which often left him no time for food or sleep, working intensely all night long. However, he still managed to find time for ideological reports to the party group leader. Comrade Zhu De said: "Within the party I am just an ordinary party member. If a party member for a long time does not submit ideological reports to the party organization, he will fail to receive help from the party organization and may trip and fall on his road to progress." Chairman Mao's good soldier, Comrade Lei Feng, also set an example for us in this respect. Whenever Comrade Lei Feng went away on a mission, he regarded it always as an extremely serious matter to strictly observe party discipline and conscientiously submit ideological reports to the party organization. Sometimes he could not return to report directly to his company. He would then promptly and conscientiously write out his report on ideology and work and mail it back to the party organization of his company. We should learn from their brilliant examples and display their evolutionary spirit of conscientiously observing the discipline and institutions of the party and carry them out in an exemplary way, and conscientiously submit ideological reports to the party organization as a concrete manifestation of strengthening our sense of responsibility to the party.

8453

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

XUEBAI COMMUNE MEMBERS COMPLAIN OF LEADERS' ACTION

Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Oct 79 SK

[Excerpts] Today's GANSU RIBAO publishes a letter from (Fang Shun), (Zue Boshun) and other members of (Xuebai) production brigade of (Xuebai) commune in Minqin County, revealing that the leaders of this brigade destroyed trees owned by commune members. The letter states:

Last spring commune members of our production brigade cultivated and transplanted some 10,000 trees for timber or other economic purposes around their houses, either inside or outside the courtyards. They also used the land inside and outside their courtyards to grow numerous varieties of vegetables [words indistinct] and other cash crops. In May, on the pretext of implementing the four basic principles, the leaders of our production brigade organized a so-called work group for carrying out the agricultural policy. The work group contained leaders and deputy leaders of the production teams and was under the personal command of the party branch secretary and concurrently the leaders of the production brigade. [words indistinct] and under the cadres' supervision, the group set out to work. It spent almost 20 days pulling down, uprooting or otherwise destroying the vegetables, three saplings and vegetable seedlings inside and outside the commune members' courtyards on the excuse of drawing a clear line of demarcation between public and private things, consolidating the collective economy and eradicating the anarchist trend of thought. What was more pitiable was that the work group destroyed all the 278 poplar trees which commune member (Zhang Juren) had planted behind his house.

Back in 1962 when private ownership of trees was permitted, most commune members of our production brigade began to plant tree saplings, which later grew into forests for timber or other economic purposes. The production brigade, however, took over these forests as collective property, leaving three private trees, at the most, for each household on the basis of the 1962 household register. Asked by the masses as to what policy this was, the brigade leaders replied: "It is a policy set by our brigade." When

the masses pointed out its mistake, they said: "Even if it is wrong, we want to go ahead with it."

The letter concludes with the request that this matter be reasoned out and a judgment be made to see if what they did was right.

Upon receipt of this letter from (Fang Shun), (Xue Boshun) and others, the editorial department of GANSU RIBAO sent out its reporter, who, together with representatives of the departments concerned of Minqin County, formed an investigation group to look into this matter at (Xuebai) production brigade of (Xuebai) commune. The investigation shows that the problem stated in the letter is essentially true.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

LABOR UNION ACTIVITY ENCOURAGED

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Chinese Communist Municipal Committee of Weifang [3452 0972] Shandong: "Strengthen Party Leadership in Labor Unions, Give Full Play to the Use of Labor Unions"]

[Text] Weifang [3452 0972] is an industrial city. There are altogether over 200 enterprises and nearly 110,000 workers in machinery, textiles, electronics, chemicals, light industries and automobile manufacturing and building materials. In the past few years, under the leadership of upper echelon party committees, we have upheld constantly strengthening leadership of labor union work, so that labor unions have gradually regained their health, gradually expanded their activities and given full play to their important role in promoting the development of the city's work.

Get a Clear Understanding of the Role and Position of Labor Unions and Strengthen Leadership of Labor Union Work

We are gradually improving our understanding in practice of the position and function of labor union organizations. Since the founding of our state, under the party leadership our city's labor union organizations have organized all the working class of the city and played an important role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. But in the past dozen years, to usurp the party power Lin Biao and the "gang of four" negated the past accomplishments of the labor unions and trampled labor union organizations. At the same time, supplanting the union they turned a "helper" into an opponent. These painful lessons made us sense very keenly that labor union leadership rights must be in the hands of those who have the trust of the party and the masses. Thus our municipal committee has maintained throughout placing the labor unions closely under party leadership, making labor union work an important part of the agenda and at regular intervals studying, deploying and examining labor union work. After the Ninth Labor Union Congress we specifically helped the Municipal Trade Union Federation to convene an all-city trade union work conference and promoted conscientious transmission and implementation, organized the secretaries of unit party committees in the city to participate,

helped them increase understanding, correct attitudes, uphold and help labor unions to put into effect the missions put forward by the Ninth Labor Union Congress so that the function of labor unions can be brought into play.

This year the work emphasis of the entire party has shifted to socialist modernization construction. What is the position and role of labor unions? How can leadership of labor union organizations be further strengthened? Our understanding of these questions is not entirely unanimous. To unify thinking, the standing committee of the municipal committee took time especially to study conscientiously Chairman Hua's foreword and Deputy Chairman Deng's important speech at the Ninth Labor Union Congress to link up with the actuality of our city's labor union work and promoted conscientious discussion and research. In study two things greatly inspired everyone. The first was that in February and March of this year when some enterprises were emphasizing doing things according to economic laws, they overlooked ideological and political work, which had an influence on production. The Municipal Trade Union Federation discovered this in time and on their own reported to the municipal committee and organized forces for the Weifang Paper Plant and the plant party committee to begin studying together the questions of how to strengthen ideological and political work and develop labor competition. Based on the recommendations of the Municipal Trade Union Federation, early in May a meeting on increasing municipal production economies and labor competition was convened at the Weifang Paper Plant, which resolved rather well questions existing in some units and promoted the development of a municipal movement to increase production economies and socialist labor competition. Production in the city for May and June reached the highest level of this year. The second thing was that this year to thoroughly implement the Party Central Committee's directive on the standard of living of staff and workers, the Municipal Trade Union Federation organized a fact-finding group, conscientiously listened to the opinions of the staff and workers, then took the initiative to propose to the municipal committee that they pay attention to recommendations to build dormitories for staff and workers. According to this recommendation we drew up plans for constructing this year 200,000 square meters of dormitories for staff and workers and adopted measures which strengthened work on such collective benefits as staff and worker dining halls, daycare centers and medicine and health. The broad masses were very satisfied. Looking back on these two things everyone further understood that in realizing the Four Modernizations, labor unions are still powerful helpers of the party, and still an important bridge and link with the masses. To complete the mission of organizing and leading municipal industrial production the municipal committee must fully develop the use of labor unions and rely on unions to organize and unite the broad staff and workers and complete the mission of the Four Modernizations construction.

Do a Good Job of Rectifying Labor Union Organization, Do a Good Job of Matching Labor Union Leadership Groups

The key to giving full play to the use of labor unions is first of all in rectifying and constructing good labor union leadership groups. Otherwise the labor unions can only be empty labels, meaningless names, and play no role. Since October of 1977 we have divided the municipal labor unions into three groups, rectified them and organized the broad labor union cadres to go deeply into criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to uproot confusion, prevent counterevidence and discriminate right and wrong in the line, emphatically improving their sense of responsibility and honor for completing the general mission of the new period and doing labor union work well. At the same time they restored the culture and education and health systems of labor organizations and advanced work for registering old union members and recruiting new members. Throughout the process of rectification we paid attention to the major task of evening up and strengthening labor union leadership groups. In July 1978, in the spirit of the Central Committee and the Provincial Committee we issued documents to rectify and enrich labor union leadership at various levels and change the weak situation. The chairmanship of the Municipal Trade Union Federation was taken by a member of the standing committee of the municipal committee, and two old cadres with many years experience in labor union work returned to the labor unions to serve as deputy chairmen, and a deputy chairman unsuited for labor union work was transferred out. Before the Ninth Labor Union Congress the Municipal Trade Union Federation had only 16 cadres, not all adequate for expanding work. For this reason we decided to draw on cadres from basic levels and other work departments to increase the labor union personnel to 29. For the allocation of basic level labor union leadership groups we maintained a policy of selecting persons from higher echelon labor union nominations, organized a departmental examination, and the party committee made the decisions after discussion. To the main responsible persons of basic level unions we allocated as deputies, cadres roughly of the same party and government deputy level and persons who generally had to be members of the party committee at the same level. As for the cadres' origins, one condition was that they be rehabilitated old labor union members who had been harmed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." All who could continue to be qualified for the task were once again placed in leading positions in the labor unions and allowed to help out and give full play to their role as mainstays. A second group of cadres was selected from among cadres and workers from basic levels of the party and government. This group was made up of comrades with good political character, orthodox work style, fair in their dealings, enthusiastic at mass work, with high popular trust and a certain work ability, especially those old model workers, old pace-setters and old advanced workers. They were fully assigned to leadership groups at all levels of the labor unions. We made appropriate adjustments for labor union cadres who were old, feeble, sick and injured; the very few personnel who had "grown horns and long claws" we firmly transferred out of labor union leadership groups. To protect the stability of labor union cadres and strengthen labor union cadre transfers certainly required that we solicit agreement of upper echelons of the labor unions. This guaranteed a certain quantity and quality of cadres at various levels

of the labor unions. Now in the 113 enterprises in the city with more than 200 persons, 93 (or 82.3 percent) of the labor union chairmen are members of the equivalent level of party organization.

So that labor union work will adapt to the demands of modernization construction it is also necessary to constantly raise the political and vocational level of the broad labor union cadres. In the past few years we have throughout paid attention to grasping the training of labor union cadres and have adopted from the municipal committee the method of entering party school for study as a means of training. We have also demanded that party committees at various levels help basic level labor unions focus on the situation at different times, adopt study classes and short courses to train labor union committee members and team leaders of labor unions who cannot leave production. Because the political consciousness and work ability of municipal labor union cadres at all levels has constantly been raised, it has adapted to the needs of work very well.

Actively Support Labor Union Work, Give Full Play to the Use of Labor Union Organizations

To give full play to the use of labor union organizations we pay attention to setting the direction, controlling the missions and keeping hands off for labor unions, letting them develop the various tasks. Beginning this year, based on the new situation of a shift in the party's work emphasis, we have explicitly transferred the four tasks of staff and worker ranks construction, labor competition, technical education and welfare benefits to enterprise units to the specific responsibility of labor unions. The municipal committee always hears reports of labor unions, and will study and plan with them to devise measures and help them summarize experience and lessons. When they encounter difficulties in their work we will help them resolve them promptly; when shortcomings appear in their work we will help them analyze the reasons and correct them promptly; when their work requires coordination with concerned departments we will act as mediator in requesting that the concerned department give vigorous assistance and support. The municipal committee convened a conference of plant managers and secretaries of various system bureaus and basic units to study disposition of work and recruit labor union chairmen at the same level to participate so that very early they would understand the intent of the party committee and work even better. Thus labor union organizations at various levels really held this position, responsibility and power, and work initiative was very high. The Municipal Trade Union Federation actively gave play to their subjective initiative and strove to be good party assistants, and reported promptly to the municipal committee if something came up. Many bureaus, companies and basic level labor union organizations could correct their own position and were analytical in reporting the situation to the party committee and had good ideas in asking for work instruction.

We are resolved to carry out conscientiously the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the CCP 11th Congress and the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, and in accord with the policies determined by the Ninth Labor Union Congress we have further raised our ideological understanding, strengthened the leadership of labor union work, and given full play to the use of labor union organizations so that in fighting the first battle after the shift in party work emphasis, the labor unions will make an even greater contribution in carrying out the Eight Character Policy of adjusting, reforming, correcting and improving the national economy.

8226

CS0: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'SHANXI RIBAO' STRESSES IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES

Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 79 HX

[Report on article by SHANXI RIBAO commentator: "We Must Thoroughly Implement the Policies"--date not given]

[Summary] "The article said: Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, we have achieved very great success in implementing the policies concerning people. However, the progress has slowed down recently. Many leftover problems still exist which are revealed by so many people still coming to make petitions. The chief reason for this situation is that some units and departments have not genuinely implemented the policies, that is to say, the party's policies concerning people have not been tangibly implemented.

"The article said: The chief obstacle which has adversely affected the implementation of policies is still the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The thinking of some comrades and especially of some leading comrades is still ossified or semi-ossified. They waver, doubt and even oppose the spirit of the third plenary session and the current policies affirmed by the central CCP committee. They think that in implementing the policies concerning people, they will become rightist. They also think that they have overdone it in implementing the policies; in doing so, they think they are actually reversing verdicts and cutting down the banner and that all this has only been aimed at mobilizing the enthusiasm of five percent of the people. Therefore, they have always wavered in implementing the policies. A small number of people have even overtly agreed but covertly opposed and attempted to resist implementation of policies. Some people are afraid of denying that they themselves have always been correct and of losing their prestige. Thus, they are reluctant to implement the policies. Some people proceed from factionalism, and replace policies with sentiments, and are lenient with acquaintances and strict with people who are not close to them. A small number of people even distort the facts and fabricate stories to frame innocent people while protecting and indulging bad people of their own faction. Some leading comrades have

also been seriously affected by bureaucratism and subjectivism. They do not carry out investigations or studies and handle and approve cases according to old impressions and methods. As a result, it is difficult to get to the bottom of certain miscarriages of justice which then cannot be corrected for a long time.

"The positive and negative experiences obtained in implementing policies have proven that the key to tangibly implementing the policies lies in leadership. The party committees at all levels must seriously correct their ideological line, eliminate the ultraleftist pernicious influence so that the line, principles and policies affirmed by the third plenary session can take root in us and become our guiding principles in implementing policies. We must persist in practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, examine the results of practice, listen to the wishes of the masses and fully understand and appraise the great role of the implementation of policies in achieving stability and unity, facilitating and insuring the shift of the work focus and speeding up the four modernizations. We must fully understand the fundamental changes which have taken place in the class relations and class situation in our country, deeply understand the objective bases of the policies concerning people affirmed by the central CCP committee and enhance our spontaneity in implementing policies. We should understand that we have not overdone it; instead, we should reverse the miscarriages of justice fabricated by Lin Biao and the gang of four and solve the historical leftover problems which must be solved. Mobilizing all positive factors includes turning negative factors into positive ones. Only by doing so can we achieve stability and unity and lay down a necessary political foundation for the achievement of the four modernizations.

"We must proceed from this strategic ideology, overcome the erroneous ideology of preferring left to right and be bold and assured in doing a solid job in implementing policies. We must do away with all individualist worries and be bold in correcting the miscarriages of justice handled by the upper level or by ourselves. We must criticize factionalism, clear away interferences and unswervingly implement policies. We must adopt resolute organizational measures against the small number of people who oppose the spirit of the third plenary session, resist or even sabotage the implementation of policies and who simultaneously refuse to correct their mistakes in spite of repeated education. The leading comrades at all levels must overcome bureaucratism and subjectivism, care for the masses' well being, personally take action to publicize and implement policies among the petitioners, solve their problems and conduct patient and careful ideological and political work among them. On the basis of solving problems, we should guide them to look ahead and unite together to embark on the four modernizations."

PARTY AND STATE

JINGTAI COUNTY HOLDS THREE-LEVEL CADRES MEETING

Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Oct 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the Jingtai County CCP committee recently held a three-level cadre meeting which lasted for 7 days in which 200 persons participated. At the meeting, participating comrades sincerely studied and discussed the issue of criterion for truth.

Participants stated that they had derived many benefits from the study. They also praised the good job done by the leading comrades in improving the style of meetings. They stated that to hold such a meeting in the past, the Jingtai County CCP committee would have had to assign a number of secretarial personnel long before the meeting in order to draft separately the report and speech and to sort out materials of typical examples to be reported. In order to raise the quality of the materials, secretarial personnel would plagiarize the newspaper and documents, thus making the report an agglomeration of those papers. When the draft would be presented to the leading comrade for examination and approval, the all-embracing draft would become nothing but an empty and verbose hodgepodge due to the different viewpoints and influence of each individual working on drafting the report. As a result, though the report would be read out at the meeting by the leader, it actually would not solve any problem.

At this cadre meeting, Jingtai County did not assign secretarial personnel to draft the report and speech. At the beginning of the meeting, the secretary of the county CCP committee first made a brief mobilization speech, the outline of which he wrote himself.

During the meeting, leading comrades of the county CCP committee also went into each discussion group to take part in the discussion together with participating comrades. Standing Committee members of the county CCP committee and responsible comrades of the several departments each voiced their opinions on the issue of criterion for truth, on the class struggle of the current stage, on the question between democracy and legal system and on the question of consolidating the party style. They conveyed their personal understanding according to their speech drafts which they themselves had prepared.

As a result, participating comrades were so inspired by the leaders' speeches in voicing opinions that they carried out the discussion in the meeting in line with the reality and that they raised their ideological level and understanding and raised their awareness in implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OUTLINES POLITICAL TASKS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 79 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee Convenes Enlarged Plenum of Standing Committee"]

[Text] Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee Convenes Enlarged Plenum of Standing Committee to Seriously and Thoroughly Enforce the Spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress: Let Us Rectify Our Ideological Line, Concentrate Our Efforts, and Make a Go of the Economic Work in Our Municipal Area; Let Us Thoroughly Implement a Correct Organizational Line in Order To Guarantee the Realization of Our Party's Political Line--During the Period of the Plenum, Comrade Deng Xiaoping Came to Tianjin To Listen to the Briefings by Members of the Plenum of the Municipal Party Committee, and He Also Delivered an Important Talk. Comrade Li Yenwu Related the Speech Given by Comrade Hu Yaobang at a Meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrade Ma Ruihua Expressed His Opinion Concerning Cadre Education. First Secretary of the Municipal Committee Comrade Zhen Weida Pointed Out: Amidst the Hundreds and Thousands of Considerations as to Our Tasks at the Present, the Most Fundamental One Was To Continue To Emancipate Our Thinking, Develop Education on Our Ideological Line and Political Line in a Deepening Way, and Thereby Unify the Cognitive Orientation of the Whole Party Toward Working With One Heart and One Mind for the Realization of the Four Modernizations.

Recently, the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party convened an enlarged meeting so as to seriously study the "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered by Comrade Hua Guofeng at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, and

take a step further in unifying our ideological cognition concerning the pending realization of the strategic shift. On the basis of the spirit of the National Conference on Increasing Production and Enforcing Economy in the Industries and Transportation Work, the meeting also concentrated on studying the question as to how the movement to increase production and to enforce economy may be developed in a deepening way in order to make a go of our industrial production work in the latter half of this year. Through such study and discussion, the participating comrades succeeded in achieving a still more profound perception of the party's political line and ideological line as well as organizational line. They resolutely indicated that they are going to exert their thoughts and their efforts in common so as to make a go of our economic work, to make a go of other kinds of work, and thereby struggle for the accomplishment of this year's plans in our national economy, for fighting a good first battle in respect to our present 3-year readjustment, and for the realization of our country's Four Modernizations.

The meeting this time lasted 10 days altogether. It was aimed mainly at taking a further step in thoroughly enforcing the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, in unifying our ideological cognition in respect to the realization of our strategic shift, in thoroughly carrying out the eight-character principle of readjustment, reform, rectification, and uplift, and in thereby developing the movement to increase production and enforce economy in a deepening way. The meeting was divided into two stages. In the first stage, the participating comrades made a point to study the "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered by Comrade Hua Guofeng at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and related documents, and, in doing so, they conducted serious deliberations and enthusiastic discussions. Originally, many comrades often failed to achieve uniform understanding as to certain new situations and new problems; there were mainly three reasons behind this: First, they did not do a good job in discussing the question of the ideological line concerning practice as the only standard for testing truth in a deepening way; in the case of some comrades, they simply passed along what they heard from others, running after whatever wind they thought they had detected. Second, they failed to criticize penetratingly and thoroughly the remnant poisons of the "gang of four"; in the case of some comrades, their thinking remained in a stultified, or semi-stultified states. And third, they did not study very seriously, nor get any clear idea as to what was right and what was wrong in their theoretical line, thus retaining many muddle-headed concepts and hindering the thorough implementation of the party's principles and policies. Through study, an overwhelming majority of the comrades basically achieved a clear perception of the theoretical basis for the strategic shift, and thereby uplifted their consciousness in carrying out the shift in actual practice. They recognized, as a result, that the great historic shift and its attendant series of principles and policies proposed by the Party Central Committee were all based on a scientific analysis of the present state of the classes and the principal contradiction in our country. This served to

lay the ideological and theoretical foundation for the realization of this great shift in our practical work. In the second stage, on the basis of the spirit of the National Conference on Increasing Production and Enforcing Economy in the Industries and Transportation Work, the participating comrades made a point to discuss the question of thoroughly carrying out the eight-character principle of readjustment, reform, rectification, and uplift and developing the movement to increase production and enforce economy in a deepening way, and also to arrange relevant work deployments for the latter half of the year. Certain involved comrades thought that the industrial production and financial intake of our municipality in the first half of the year were far from being ideal and there was therefore a serious need to summarize our experience, adopt various effective measures, and thereby make a go of them by all means. In the case of industrial production, there was need to guarantee a yearly growth of 8 percent; in terms of financial intake, there was need to guarantee completion of the tasks scheduled for the whole year. There was also need to organize well necessary supplies to the various markets, and to expand exports.

During the period of the meeting, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping came to Tianjin and listened to the briefings provided by members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Committee; he also delivered an important talk on questions as to how to deepen the comrades' understanding of the party's political line, ideological line and organizational line in the new era and how to achieve success in the work of the Tianjin Municipality. All the participating comrades at the meeting made a serious study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk; in particular, they carried out full discussions of such questions as how to continue to thoroughly execute the political line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, to develop deliberations concerning the standard for testing truth in a deepening way, to take a further step in emancipating our thinking, to rectify our ideological line, to reinforce the party's organizational reconstruction in accordance with plans and orderly steps, and to train successors.

At the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Committee, Secretary Zhang Weisan of the Municipal Committee related the spirit of the National Conference on Increasing Production and Enforcing Economy in the Industries and Transportation Work, and made arrangements for taking a further step in developing the movement to increase production and enforce economy in the latter half of the year in the entire municipality. Member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Committee Comrade Li Yenwu related the talk by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the Central Discipline Inspection Commission meeting. Member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Committee Comrade Ma Ruihua expressed his opinion concerning cadre education.

First Secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Comrade Zhen Weida related the spirit of the talk given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and, on the basis of that spirit of the talk and the way it was discussed at the meeting, he also gave a talk of his own.

Comrade Zhen Weida pointed out: Amidst the hundreds and thousands of considerations as to our tasks at the present, the most fundamental one was to continue to emancipate our thinking, develop education on our ideological line and political line in a deepening way, and thereby unify the cognitive orientation of the whole party toward working with one heart and one mind for the realization of the Four Modernizations and working in a common will and common effort to make a go of the Four Modernizations.

It is not quite such a light and easy task to realize the strategic shift in respect to the center of gravity of the whole party's and the whole nation's work. This round of the revolution is scheduled to use modern science and technology to reform the various departments and units of the national economy, and to develop our productive forces in a big way. Along with this, in the meantime, it is also scheduled to rouse profound changes in our production relations and upper structures. In the face of such a profound revolution, the understanding of our comrades within the party is not necessarily uniform or consistent. With respect to the party's political line at the present stage, most comrades uphold it, but some comrades have doubts, and a small number of comrades even oppose it. Apart from a very small number of people who have some special ax to grind, an important reason why these comrades either have doubts or oppose the party's political line is that their ideological line has been incorrect; they have not understood practice as the only standard for testing truth, and they have not yet been liberated from the spiritual fetters of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

What is the party's correct ideological line? It is no other than what Comrade Mao Zedong had always advocated, i.e., to seek truth from facts, to unite theory with practice, to start from reality under all circumstances. In a word, it is to insist on the dialectical-materialistic world view. This is the theoretical foundation on which our party formulates its line, principles and policies. In order to thoroughly carry out the party's political line, it is necessary to insist on this Marxist ideological line.

First of all, the dialectical-materialistic ideological line requires that we insist on the dialectical unity of the subjective and the objective, and of theory and practice. The strategic decision by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to shift the center of gravity of the whole party's work to socialist modernization was absolutely not something conjured out of sheer subjective imagination; it was, instead, based on a scientific analysis of the present state of the classes in our country and the principal contradiction in our society. On the basis of changed situations and the transformation of society's principal contradiction, the Party Central Committee timely and correctly shifted the center of gravity of its work to economic construction: this has been a correct political line proposed on the basis of the dialectical-materialistic ideological line. It did away with the stereotyped,

metaphysical point of view which took class contradiction and class struggles forever as the principal contradiction of the entire historical period of socialism; it renounced the idealistic kind of class assessment and the extreme left political line stemming therefrom. The reason some of our comrades still have doubts even to this day as to the correct line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee is precisely because they have failed to face the changed conditions of their real life in today's society and remain restricted by the idealistic and metaphysical point of view.

Secondly, the dialectical-materialistic ideological line requires that we must insist on practice as the only standard for testing truth. Whether, in order to test truth, to distinguish right from wrong, and to tell the true from the false, we start from "the book" or from reality is the fundamental difference between ourselves and Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in understanding the line. We all know that the differentiation of a correct from an incorrect line, making clear what constitutes successful experience and what constitutes lesson of failure, cannot be based on people's subjective likes or dislikes for a relevant judgment, nor on the individual conclusions reached by certain leaders during a certain period on a certain question for such a judgment. Whether or not our line, principles and policies are correct can only be based on the standard as to whether they are beneficial toward developing our social production and whether they are upheld by the masses.

In order to insist on the political line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, it is necessary also for us to insist on emancipating our thinking, and on developing the great debate concerning the question of the criterion for truth. We must do our best, from a municipal committee down to a basic unit, to make up this lesson seriously. Leading comrades from the district, county and bureau level upward must especially study the question well.

Thirdly, the dialectical-materialistic ideological line requires that people's thinking must adapt to changed objective conditions, break away from conventions, eliminate old habits, emancipate itself, and be eager to accommodate creative innovations. In the process of realizing the Four Modernizations, we are bound to encounter unprecedented situations and problems. To these problems, it is naturally impossible to find concrete answers from past writings or instructions, nor can existing experiences of foreign countries be transplanted intact as such answers. We can only insist on the principle of the unity of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the concrete practice of our country's Four Modernizations, rely on the revolutionary practice of the hundreds and thousands of masses, and blaze a Chinese-style path of modernization.

At present, the one serious obstacle encountered by our attempt to emancipate our thinking is that some comrades cannot distinguish which is a genuine, and which is a false, "holding high," whereupon they seek to

attack the insistence on practice as the only standard of testing truth as "cutting down the banner." In actuality, they are insisting on inheriting the thought system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and vainly attempt to change the line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Practice has already fully proved that only by seeking truth from facts, uniting theory with practice, and starting under all circumstances from reality can it be considered an act of fundamentally insisting on the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, of a genuine "holding high."

In order to emancipate our thinking, we must continue to criticize the extreme left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Tianjin is an area gravely affected by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The period of time in which we have started to criticize this extreme left line is still rather short, and the depth of our criticism also remains insufficient. Within and beyond the party ranks, there are still not a few people who fail to understand it clearly. On account of this, it is necessary for us to carry out further work in the party and amongst the masses seriously, so as to firmly carry forward this criticism. Of course, along with the shift of the center of gravity of the party's and the country's work, we should closely unite this criticism together with the actuality of the Four Modernizations and actuality of the work at the various fronts around this central issue of the Four Modernizations and serve it accordingly. Our emphasis to continue criticizing the extreme left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and our clear reiteration of the four basic principles are entirely consistent with each other. We must struggle against those people who insist on following the extreme left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the one hand, and at the same time struggle against those people who, on the pretext of opposing such an extreme left line, seek to oppose socialism instead on the other hand.

In order to emancipate our thinking, it is also necessary for us to stress the work-style of investigation and study. The masses of the people are the subjects in social practice. The Marxist mass line and cognitive line are consistent with each other. Apart from the mass line, it is impossible to discover or recognize objective laws, and impossible to achieve timely discovery of new situations and thereby to solve new problems correctly.

At this meeting, all the participants demanded that the Municipal Committee take the lead in emancipating its thinking, changing its work-style; in so doing, they proposed many relevant suggestions. If we are going to emancipate our thinking, and achieve seeking truth from facts and starting from reality under all circumstances, it is necessary for us to overcome and prevent bureaucracy, subjectivism, and stress the work-style of investigation and study. The Municipal Committee thereby decided that every member of the Standing Committee is to unite with a basic unit and thus conduct its investigation and study there and, in addition, insist on doing so ad infinitum.

Emancipating our thinking is definitely not equivalent to thinking and speculating at random; it is, on the basis of a respect for objective laws, daring to break through old, conventional forces, adopt measures corresponding to realities and beneficial to the development of the socialist economy, and hence accelerate socialist construction. The potential of emancipating our thinking is very great. Can our numerous factories produce advanced products of the 1970's with the equipment of the 1940's and 1950's? Is it necessary, is it possible, to develop on a large scale the enterprises and handicrafts under collective ownership on our part? How is a dividend system to overcome egalitarianism and thereby unite the interests of the state, the enterprises, and the individuals even more closely together? Is coordinated specialization beneficial to raising quality and raising labor productivity? Those economic policies which prove disadvantageous to coordinated specialization should be changed or should they not? On all questions of this sort, there is a need for us to summarize our experiences, to explore courageously, to resort to creative ventures eagerly, and thereby seek solutions according to orderly plans and steps on our march toward the realization of the Four Modernizations. In the same sense, there are the questions of uniting theory with practice and emancipating our thinking of every other front. Only after our thinking is really emancipated would it be possible for us to score success in our various tasks, and for the cause of our Four Modernizations to have any hope of success.

Apart from correct political line and ideological line, we must also have correct organizations to serve as a guarantee. A correct political line, in the final analysis, relies on people to carry it out; but the result would be entirely different whether it is those upholding it or those opposed to it who are relied upon in carrying it out. Therefore, it is necessary to include in the important agenda of each level of party committees the development of the party's organizations and the development of the party's contingents of cadres.

Developing the leadership institutions and leadership groups adapted to the Four Modernizations is a task of first importance in the development of organizations. At present the institutions are badly padded; leading cadres in droves can be seen everywhere waiting to sign in and carry on their daily routines without much distinctive purpose; documents travel long distances without effecting any meaningful conduct or result; efficiency in work proves to be extremely low. In addition, cadres are irrationally assigned in some units where specialists are few and those who understand anything prove rare, and where "panacea"-type cadres are, on the other hand, often numerous. Such a situation hardly adequately adapts to the demands of the Four Modernizations. It is necessary for us to readjust the leadership groups of the various levels and turn them into firm and strong leadership cores consisting of political cadres, economic cadres as well as technical cadres.

The greatest and most urgent question in respect to the organizational line is the question of how to select successors. When our old cadres are still

on the job, it is imperative that we grasp and solve this question. For the sake of training and selecting good successors, it is also necessary to emancipate our thinking. Comrade Mao Zedong said, once we break through conservative thinking, cadres will be standing right in front of our eyes. To get such successors today, we must look for them from those in their 40's and 50's. The criteria for selecting them are mainly three: one is that they must uphold the political line and ideological line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. One is that they pay attention to party character and not the character of any faction. And one is that they are healthy and can sustain 8 hours of work each day.

Training cadres and fostering specialists is also an important link in the development of organizations. Today, we do not have enough middle school and elementary school teachers; nor is their quality very high. We are very short of technicians. The various educational units at the different levels must work fast in training them. We must make use of party schools and cadre schools in training such cadres, and at the same time reinforce our leadership in in-service cadre training.

We need to study seriously the question of existing systems in respect to our organizational line for the sake of reform; once a cause for such reform is recognized, we must immediately work on improvement. Comrade Zhen Weida said, the central task for the latter half of the present year is to concentrate our energy in making a go of our economic work. In the remaining 5 months from now on, we must have a speed of achieving average monthly growth of 12.6 percent in the industrial production of our municipality; we must also closely grasp our financial intake in order to complete our plans for financial intake for the entire year.

First, we must adopt resolute, strong measures to make a go of our light, textile industries. We must achieve a great expansion in the productive capacities of our light, textile industries, electronics industries, and chemical industries as well as metal industries whose products are urgently needed daily in the market, and we must also achieve an uplift of the quality of these products, plus an increase in the varieties of these products. At the beginning of this year, we devoted our attention to production increase in our light, textile industries. After that, we also organized the various trades and professions to support an all-out expansion of these light, textile industries. Along with these efforts, the Municipal Committee also defined as many as 132 production increase measures. At present, some such measures have already been adopted in production projects and taken effect; but most measures are still being designed; processed. The capital construction units have already listed projects in light, textile industries among their key projects and are doing their best to attend to them in order to have them completed as quickly as possible and put them into production, thus harvesting the practical benefits. Most recently, the light industry departments have also helped us formulate a 3-year readjustment plan for the key industries among light industries and define a plan to give priority in giving attention to 10 key industries and 22 key products. This way, it becomes

possible for us to concentrate our superior forces to make a go of our light industries in a most practical manner so as to balance the market supplies and demands, increase capital cumulation, and expand our exports.

Second, we must pay attention to quality, types of products, and channel our production toward the course of putting foremost emphasis on quality. The quality of our municipality's industrial products has been backward for long periods of time; as for types of products, the same practice has also persisted for many, many years. These have become the fatal weaknesses hampering industrial development. In the latter half of this year, we must still stress putting foremost emphasis on quality and continue to pay attention to its improvement. At present, what needs attention is that we must not, because of the emphasis placed on the maintenance of a definite rate of growth, overlook the quality of our products. When contradiction develops between quality and quantity, we must submit to the requirement of quality and seek to increase production only along with the improvement of quality.

In order to do our best in grasping new products, to go all out in achieving relevant upgrading and replacement of old products, we must carefully solve our scientific and technological designing problems, modes and instruments problems, test-consumption problems and large-batch large-quantity production problems with respect to such new products.

Third, we must do our best in grasping the enforcement of economy, the reduction of consumption and waste, so as to achieve such economy and increase in production. For the solution of our energy problems, apart from endeavoring to increase production in the oil fields of our great harbors and surface of our oceans, more important is to enforce economy and especially reduce the consumption of our energy resources. We must further learn from the experience of Zhangzhou Municipality in coping with the five "tigers" of coal, oil, electricity, gas, and water as the sources of our energy.

Fourth, we must pay close attention to readjusting our enterprises and reinforce our business management. Readjusting enterprises, in the first instance, is to readjust their leading groups, equipping them with the first, the second, and third person in command, changing their leadership style, so as to enable them to adapt to the needs of the Four Modernizations. We must establish cadres' appraisal and critical comparison systems so as to critically select good red banner bearers, shock troopers, and labor models. We must strengthen our democratic management, handle well meetings of officers and employees; at units where conditions are relevant, foremen and workshop directors should be elected directly. At the same time, we must handle our business management well in a practical manner.

Fifth, beginning with augmenting the autonomy of the enterprises, we must handle well the test-stations for the reform of institutions and systems. Apart from the test-stations designed to augment the autonomy of enterprises,

we must also run such test-stations in certain enterprises for the sake of turning special products companies into enterprises and also test-stations where industry and commerce, and industry and trade, are combined.

Sixth, we must open up channels of communication and cooperation between industry and commerce so as to impart a new vitality to our economic work. We must effect a unity between adjustment in planning as well as adjustment in the market, pay attention to the laws of value in the production of merchandise in the realms of production and circulation, and do our best in imparting a new vitality to our economic work. In the commercial departments and units, we must firmly establish a standpoint based on production, seriously do well the job of supporting, helping and promoting the work of similar departments and units, and thereby promote production through the expansion of consumption. The industrial departments and units should be concerned with circulation, concerned with the selling of their own products; they should listen to the views of the commercial departments and units as well as the consumers, continuously improve the quality of their products on the basis of demands in the market, and increase the variety of products which answer the needs of the consumers and the market.

Seventh, we must break away from conventional constraints and organize large-scale coordination and cooperation for socialization. We must start from the standpoint of the whole situation, start from whatever is beneficial to the Four Modernizations and to the high-rate development of industrial production in the whole municipality, break down barriers, coordinate and cooperate with one another, and support one another. At the same time, we must also keep control over our economic policies, pay attention to the achievement of economical results, practice methods that are mutually beneficial, sign economic agreements, and clearly define economic responsibilities.

Eighth, we must learn from Daching, catch up with Shanghai, catch up with and surpass existing domestic and foreign levels of advancement. In the first half of this year, the slogans of learning from Daching and catching up with Shanghai proposed by the Municipal Committee have been carried out rather well in some units; but some other units have not even tried to carry them out at all. We must see that there is a great potential in learning from Daching and catching up with Shanghai. We must be determined to learn from Daching and catch up with Shanghai; whatever proves to be advanced in Shanghai or to be good about Shanghai, we most certainly need to learn.

On other fronts and at other departments and units, too, there is the question of the shift of the center of gravity in their work, and there is also the question as to how to carry out the eight-character principle of readjustment, reform, rectification and uplift in order to serve the Four Modernizations and in order to make as many contributions to the Four Modernizations as possible.

Comrade Zhen Weida ultimately said, along with grasping our economic work well, in the latter half of this year we must still grasp the following items of work surrounding our central tasks:

First, handle well the party's work-style, strictly enforce party discipline. We must grasp well our educational work concerning the work-style of the party, exalt the advanced, so as to help those members of the Communist Party who have become tinged in devious work-styles and attitudes, rectify their mistakes with self-consciousness. As for those who have seriously transgressed against law and discipline, we must seize certain typical cases and deal with them solemnly so as to vindicate the correct work-style and direct blows at the devious work-style, and thereby educate the cadres and the masses. We must strictly enforce the life-style of the party organization, develop criticism and self-criticism, placing under the strict supervision of the party organization all party members, including the leading cadres at the various levels who are party members. We must likewise mobilize the masses to supervise our party's cadres at the various levels. The organizational departments and units of the party must enforce their appraisal of the cadres. The discipline inspection departments and units must seriously dispose the information data derived from exposures by the masses; with respect to cases involving transgression against law and discipline, they must solemnly and timely deal with them. From now on, when promotion and salary raise for a cadre are considered, his adherence to party discipline and the law of the state must be taken into consideration as an important condition in his appraisal.

We must oppose the bureaucratic work-style on the part of certain leading organs and certain leading cadres.

In order to unite together for the sake of the Four Modernizations, we must also continue to criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the bourgeois factionalism they have perpetrated. We must strictly adhere to the discipline of the organization, genuinely carry out the practice of having the individual obey the organization, the minority obey the majority, the level below obey the level above, and the whole Party obey the Central Committee. In the case of those who fail to repent even after repeated corrections, there must be punishment solemnly administered to them.

Second, we must develop our propaganda and educational work concerning our socialist democracy and socialist legal system. The seven laws examined and passed by the Second Session of the 5th National People's Congress are going to come into effect on January 1, next year. This is going to be a great event in the political life of our people. In order to prepare well for the carrying out of these laws, we must before the end of this year make use of all available forms in broadly developing our propaganda and educational work concerning democracy and concerning our legal system, so that the vast ranks of both the cadres and the masses would all learn about the laws, obey them, and administer them, and thereby gradually bring into shape a good social order, production order, work order, and science and technology order guaranteeing the smooth operations of the Four Modernizations.

Third, we must continue to handle well certain items of work which have especially to do with the interests of the masses so as to mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses for an all-out effort in tackling the Four Modernizations.

One is the question concerning labor employment. The solution of the problem of the employment of large numbers of personnel awaiting work depends, in the main, not on any comprehensive master plan of the state but on the masses themselves getting organized and developing their collective economy in accordance with society's needs. In the various parts of the municipality and the various streets, we must continue to strengthen organized leadership; there must be a principal responsible person in charge of work in this regard. In making arrangements for labor employment, we must have a positive attitude and a fair disposition in handling attendant affairs we must prevent and eliminate the practice of allowing people to enter employment through the back door. At the same time, we must continuously summarize our experience, pay attention to new, emerging enterprises and professions, do our best to blaze a path for the creation of urban collective enterprises.

A second one is the construction of residential housing. This year we must assure completion of our task in the construction of residential housing so as to turn it over to the expectant occupants. Next year and the year thereafter, we must complete another 2 million square meters of such construction. The houses already completed must be distributed forthwith, and in the process of their distribution, we must oppose devious practices of any sort. In the meantime, we must take further steps to improve the procedures for examining and approving the application of the various enterprises for dormitory construction, give full play to the enthusiasm at the various levels in accelerating housing construction work and thereby hasten the speed of construction. Apart from this, the narrow lanes and small streets should likewise be altered at an accelerated speed.

Fourth, we must handle well the preparatory work for convening the National People's Congress.

Fifth, we must enthusiastically prepare well for the celebration activities on the 30th anniversary of the founding of our state.

The tasks that lie before us are both glorious and difficult. In order to accomplish these above tasks, we must in the first place rely on the firm leadership of party organs at the various levels, and in the second place rely on a strengthening of our political and ideological work, so as to mobilize the masses in an extensive and deepening way. Once we succeed in uniting the party's leadership closely with the enthusiasm of the broad masses, we shall have produced a great material force.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR FORMER QINGHAI VICE GOVERNOR

Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 79 OW

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for the venerable Xerab Gyaco, former vice governor of Qinghai Province and president of the Buddhist Association of China, was held in Xining Municipality on the afternoon of 6 October. He died on 1 November 1968 at the age of 85. He was a victim of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Wreaths were sent by Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Yang Jingren, Li Weiham, Bancen Erdini Quqigyí Gyancan, (Xu Dixin), Wang Feng, (Zhang Zhongliang), Zhou Renshan, (A-er-han), Zhao Buchu, (Zhang Jieyi), (Xiao Pinghua), (Huang Mingshan) and (Huang Dongxin).

Wreaths were also sent by the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front work department under the CCP Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Nationalities Affairs Committee of the NPC Standing Committee, the religious affairs bureau under the State Council, the United Front work department under the Xizang autonomous regional CCP Committee, the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Nationalities Affairs Committee of the Gansu Province, and the United Front work department under the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee.

Attending the memorial meeting were Zhang Guosheng, Zhaxi Wangzong, Ji Chunguang, (Zhou Chengfa), Sha Chundrup, Liu Chengyun, Guan Baojia, (Ma Weiling), Shen Ling, Guo Tingfan, Zeng Zheng, (Ma Ruiqing), (Zhou Chengde), (Su Yaoliang), Qiao Liansheng and Tang Xingmin.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI'S TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS--On 4 October, more than 80 Taiwan compatriots residing in Shanghai held a gathering at the headquarters of the Shanghai branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League to celebrate the mid-autumn festival. (Li Quanye), vice chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, recited a poem expressing his longings for homeland and relatives and the return of Taiwan to the motherland. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITIES--Recently various work groups of the Jiangsu CPPCC Provincial Committee coordinated with the various democratic parties of Jiangsu in promoting several activities. Guan Wenwei, Yang Tingbao, Wu Yifang and (Zhang Qingli), vice chairmen of the CPPCC Provincial Committee, leading members of the various democratic parties and comrades of departments concerned of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality participated in various group activities. The Jiangsu CPPCC Provincial Committee's education, industry and commerce, and women work groups held forums and report meetings. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG PROPAGANDA WORK--The propaganda department under the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial public security bureau held a provincewide conference on publicizing the legal system and on public security work in Hangzhou from 27 August to 11 September. The meeting called for publicizing the legal system at grassroots units in towns and cities throughout the province, so as to help the masses understand important contents of such major laws as the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and the electoral law. The meeting studied Hua Guofeng's work report to the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, listened to the explanation of major laws, including the criminal law and the electoral law, listened to experiences in this regard and mapped out tasks to be performed in the latter half of the year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Sep 79 OW]

GANSU CLASS FOR OFFICIALS--A class sponsored by the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee for key responsible persons of provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus closed on 24 September. At the

closing ceremony for the class, Li Dengying, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a summing-up speech, Zhao Chuqi, another secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, also spoke. Through this 14-day class the participating comrades have greatly raised their awareness of the importance of discussing the criterion for truth and the necessity for continuing to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 Sep 79 SK]

JIANGSU STUDY CLASS--An opening ceremony for a political theory study class conducted by the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee's party school was held 1 September. Present were responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial higher education bureau--Gong Weizhen, Dai Weiran and other comrades. Gong Weizhen and Dai Weiran spoke, calling on the 100 class members to diligently study and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought correctly and in its entirety and persist in taking practice as the sole criterion of truth in solving practical problems in the course of carrying out the four modernizations. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG PROCURATORIAL MEETING--A provincial conference of procuratorial work was held in Hangzhou Municipality 18-30 August in order to implement the guidelines of the national forum on procuratorial work and pave the way for the enforcement of the seven laws, including the criminal law and the procedures of criminal law, due to go into effect January 1979. Some 120 responsible personnel from the procuratorates at prefectural, municipal and county levels attended the meeting. They pledged to strengthen procuratorial work ideologically and organizationally and to further improve the procuratorial system so as to consolidate the political situation of stability and unity and safeguard the socialist modernization program. The meeting pointed out that to strengthen the socialist legal system and prepare fully for the enforcement of the new laws, it is important to strengthen the leadership of the party and earnestly implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the party. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI CPPCC MEETING--The Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee today called a meeting to mobilize patriotic personages from all walks of life to take part in the discussion of the criterion for truth. Some 1,000 persons attended the meeting, including vice chairmen of the Municipal CPPCC Committee and NPC deputies who are in Shanghai. (Chen Yi), deputy secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, delivered a report. He urged all patriotic personages to catch up with the discussion. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI PROPAGANDA MEETING--The propaganda department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee held a meeting on 3 and 4 September to exchange experiences on implementing the guidelines of the committee's propaganda

work conference. The meeting called for conducting "make-up" classes to discuss the criterion for truth in connection with the reality of the four modernizations. (Chen Yi), deputy secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and director of the committee's propaganda department, spoke at the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW]

NANJING DISCUSSES CRITERION--The Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee recently called a Standing Committee meeting to discuss the question of taking practice as the only criterion for truth. The meeting decided to launch citywide discussion on the criterion for truth. The principal leading comrades of each department, commission and office under the municipal party committee pledged to set an example in their own conduct. The meeting urged the leading cadres at various levels to attach great importance to the discussion so as to draw a clear distinction between the ideological line and the political line, between adhering to the principle of taking practice as the only criterion for truth and holding aloft the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought, and between theory and practice, and to observe and analyze all questions with the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. After reviewing discussions since last year, the meeting called for greater efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line and follow the correct ideological line. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW]

FUZHOU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY--Fuzhou, 22 Sep--The Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the PLA navy's leading organ recently held a joint forum in Fuzhou to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the uprising of the patriotic sailors aboard the flagship "Changzhi" of the former Kuomintang 1st coastal defense fleet. Attending were all the sailors who organized the uprising and their dependents as well as leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee, the PLA navy's leading organ and the concerned departments of the Fuzhou PLA units. On 19 September 1949, 43 sailors aboard the said ship decided to join the ranks of the Chinese PLA and sailed the ship to Nanjing. In 1953, Chairman Mao boarded the ship which was then renamed "Nanchang" and received some of the sailors who had crossed over to the people's side. Those who attended the forum promised to work hard for the modernization program and seek an early return of Taiwan to the motherland's embrace. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG PARTY DISCIPLINE--The discipline inspection committee of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee recently called a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees to study and formulate a 5-point measure for improving the party's workstyle and tightening party discipline: 1) Strengthen ideological education among party members; 2) Improve the party's workstyle by starting with leading organs; 3) Keep a firm grip on the main trends in the emphasis of party work; 4) Set up and consolidate the necessary rules and regulations; 5) Work in close coordination with all departments concerned to improve the party's workstyle. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW]

JIANGSU CADRES CLASS--Since its inauguration on 20 August, the first reading class for propaganda and theoretical cadres sponsored by the Jiangsu provincial cadres school has persistently discussed the issue of the criterion of truth and thus distinguished between genuinely and spuriously upholding Chairman Mao's banner. The comrades from Yancheng and Nantong prefectures refuted the erroneous theory concerning pulling down Chairman Mao's banner. They maintained that efforts to conclude the large-scale and turbulent class struggle, remove the erroneous designations from some people, correct the mistakes made by the party--including those committed by our leaders--due to lack of experience and subjective and objective restrictions, and make new class analyses in accordance with the new situation would help restore the original features of Mao Zedong Thought and are by no means an attempt to pull down Chairman Mao's banner. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW]

FUZHOU EMULATION MEETING--The Fuzhou CYL Committee held an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee on 18 August. The meeting decided to launch activities of increasing production for 100 days to save 10 million yuan. The activities are being launched among CYL members and young people on the industry and communication, capital construction and finance and trade fronts throughout the province from 1 September to 10 December. The concrete measures are to launch the movement to increase production and practice economy, implement the task of 100-day emulation among every CYL branch and individual, regard the improvement of product quality as the main target of attack in the movement to increase production and practice economy, take part in recovering waste materials, and commend and encourage the advanced collectives and individuals who have made contribution in the 100-day emulation. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 1 Sep 79 HK]

ZHEJIANG PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE--The Zhejiang provincial radio and television propaganda conference was held in Hangzhou 19-25 September. The conference discussed how radio and television can serve the drive for the four modernizations better in keeping with the shift of the work focus. More than 150 people attended the conference, including leading comrades of provincial, prefectural and county radio and television bureaus and stations, and responsible persons of radio and television stations in various localities in charge of propaganda work. The participants heard a report by Comrade (Xie Ji), deputy secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, on the party's ideological, political and organizational lines. (Yu Guanxi), deputy director of the propaganda department under the Provincial CCP Committee, made a report on the tasks of radio and television propaganda. Comrade (Gao Guang), deputy director of the party organization of the provincial broadcasting bureau and deputy director of the provincial broadcasting bureau, made a work report. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW]

JIANGSU MEETING--The Jiangsu provincial party and revolutionary committees held a meeting at the great hall of the people in Nanjing on 26 September to commend and issue awards to personnel who made outstanding achievements

in science and technology in 1978. Attending were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Hu Hong, Zhong Guochu, Zhou Ze, Zhang Zhongliang, Huang Chaotian, Wang Bingshi, Wang Haisu and Li Zhizhong; Provincial CPPCC Committee vice chairmen Guan Wenwei, Chen Hqin, Liu Shuxun, Chen Zhongfan, Zeng Ruqing, Wei Yuyi, Liu Yubiao and Chen Yusheng; leading comrades of the provincial offices concerned; representatives of the local mass organs; and noted personages in the scientific and technological circles, totaling over 3,000 people. Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, announced the decision to commend the outstanding scientists and technicians. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW]

JIANGSU CPPCC ACTIVITIES--The Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC committees held a meeting on the morning of 25 September in Nanjing's Mochouhu Park to commemorate the completion of the project to rebuild the cemetery of martyrs of the Guangdong Army. The cemetery was first built in 1924 with the inscription of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Attending the 25 September ceremony were some 200 people, including vice chairmen of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee Guan Wenwei, Chen Yusheng, Ye Xuzhao and Liao Yenze; vice chairmen of the Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee Zhou Zimin, Xu Meifeng and Liao Yensheng; liaison director of the Nanjing PLA units' political department (Zhang Shaowen), as well as patriotic personages. Liao Yenze addressed the meeting. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW]

SHANDONG KUOMINTANG TEA PARTY--The Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang held a tea party on 5 October to mark the mid-autumn festival. Participants reviewed the country's achievements in socialist revolution and construction in the past 30 years and shared their experiences in studying the speeches delivered by Hua Geofeng and Ye Jiangying at the reception and rally marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of PRC. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK]

SHANGHAI CPPCC ACTIVITIES--The Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee on 4 October organized a number of members of the National CPPCC Committee in Shanghai, deputies to the city people's congress and members of the Municipal CPPCC Committee to pay a visit to the worksite of the Baoshan Iron and steel complex. More than 30 people went there, including professors, experts and personages of various circles. Among those who visited the complex under construction were also Municipal CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Zhang Chengzong, Li Gancheng, Zhao Zukang, Feng Depei, Zhou Qucheng and (Yang Xuewu). The visitors were satisfied with the progress of the project. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Oct 79 OW]

SHANGHAI PARTY SCHOOL CLASSES--The first reading class for leading cadres and the third rotational training class for cadres sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's party school were opened on 9 October. Comrades Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi and (Chen Yi) attended the opening ceremony.

Comrades Han Zheyi and (Chen Yi) addressed all students. The 39 leading comrades attending the reading class came from various organizations throughout the municipality. They will spend about 2.5 months to study Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government, comrade Ye Jianying's national day speech and related Marxist-Leninist and Mao Zedong works. The 302 comrades attending the rotational training class will spend 4 months studying the documents of the 3d and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the second session of the fifth NPC, as well as some basic Marxist-Leninist works and Mao Zedong works on philosophy, political economy and the party's theories. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 10 Oct 79 OW]

SHANDONG'S KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL--Jinan, 10 Oct--Changwei Prefecture, Shandong Province, has positively implemented the policy on Kuomintang defectors. As of the end of August, 239 of the 243 KMT defectors had been processed under the policy, accounting for 98.3 percent of the total defectors to be processed. Since issuance of the instructions by the CCP Central Committee in the spring of 1979 on such policy, the Changwei Prefectural CCP Committee has conscientiously studied the policy and the opinions on its implementation. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 10 Oct 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE--The Standing Committee of the fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held its fifth session 4-5 October. Participants studied Comrade Ye Jianying's national day speech and called on all democratic parties and nonparty figures to study the speech in order to untie our thinking. Yu Jiyl, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front work department of the Provincial CCP Committee, relayed the guidelines of the National United Front work conference. Mao Qihua, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the session. Vice chairmen He Kexi, Lin Hushan, Chen Li, Cai Bao, Wu Youxin, Wang Jiwu, Jiang Ximing and Cui Dongbo were also present. The session adopted a decision to hold a second plenum of the fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee simultaneously with the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Oct 79 OW]

XINJIANG PARTY COMMITTEE CIRCULAR--Xinjiang regional party committee's propaganda department issued a circular on 30 September calling for studying Ye Jianying's speech at the Beijing rally celebrating the founding anniversary of China and the communique of the fourth Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee. It urges people in Xinjiang to further develop the campaign to study and discuss the criterion for testing truth, emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, develop socialist democracy and implement the socialist legal system. Studying the aforesaid two documents, the circular says, should be linked to studying Zhou Renshan's speech at the rally held in Xinjiang to celebrate the founding anniversary of China. Study activities should be promptly reported to the propaganda department, the circular adds. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Oct 79 OW]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

JINAN PLA UNITS--The Jinan PLA units have been engaged in scientific research and technical innovations in an effort to march toward the modernization of national defense. Since the beginning of this year, the units have carried out innovations of some 100 items. A central division has made an innovation to use rockets to deploy aerial targets simulating enemy troop landings by parachute. This is very useful in training the soldiers to shoot at parachute troops. The Jinan PLA units have since last year set up scientific and technical leading groups or offices in organs at or above division level, formulated scientific research plans at or above division level, formulated scientific research plans and made efforts to insure success in innovations. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 79 SK]

JIANGXI PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE--The Jiangxi public security bureau recently held the Fifth Conference on Pretrial Work to seriously study criminal law and criminal lawsuits and convey the spirit of the Third National Conference on Pretrial Work. The participants persisted in the fundamental principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, summed up the fundamental experiences in pretrial work in our province since the founding of our country, analyzed the situation of pretrial and custody work in our province in the past 3 years and studied and made plans on the concrete measures for effectively doing a good job of pretrial and custody work in the new period of historical development. They pledged to strictly observe and exercise the law and be model public security fighters, who are loyal to the law and the people and dare to persist in truth and struggle. Toward the end of the conference, Xin Junjie, Standing Committee member of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee and commander of the Jiangxi military district, spoke. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 79 HK]

LANZHOU MILITARY PLANTS--Lanzhou, 4 Oct--During the first 8 months of this year, the 8 military plants under the Lanzhou PLA units produced 22 types of products for civilian use and export, with the total output value reaching over 10.55 million yuan and foreign exchange earning reaching \$560,000. These plants, including plants in such trades as the textile industry, dyeing and printing, motor repairing, printing and tanneries,

have been set up for more than 20 years and have good equipment and a sufficient force of technicians. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 4 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU COUNTY MILITIA--Leading cadres of the Nantong County people's armed forces department in Jiangsu have carried out investigations and study at grassroots units to strengthen militia work. At the beginning of this year, the size of the department's leading body was reduced by half through consolidation, but there have been more cadres spending more time at the grassroots. In late June, the leading cadres helped (Xinyin) commune consolidate its militia organization under the unified leadership of the commune party committee, which has facilitated the consolidation of the militia throughout the county. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 115 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW]

JIANGSU AIR DEFENSE MEETING--The Jiangsu provincial people's air defense office recently called a meeting of heads of people's air defense offices from all major cities throughout the province in order to implement the instruction on current people's air defense work issued by the provincial party committee, to sum up achievements in the first half of 1979 and to plan future tasks. A speech was delivered by Comrade Zhong Guochu, secretary of the provincial party committee, second political commissar of the provincial military district and deputy head of the provincial leading group for the people's air defense. He highly evaluated Jiangsu's achievements in people's air defense work scored in the first half of 1979, elaborated the importance of strengthening the party leadership and ideological-political work, and called for still greater efforts to build more underground air-raid shelters in close coordination with launching capital construction. A summation speech was delivered by Comrade Li Guohou, deputy commander of the provincial military district and deputy head of the provincial people's air defense leading group. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW]

JIANGXI PLA TRUTH CRITERION MEETING--The Jiangxi military district recently held a meeting of cadres at and above the regimental level to seriously study the issue of the criterion of truth. The participants held that the ideological line is the foundation of the political line. If the ideological line is incorrect, the political line is bound to be incorrect. They held that the principles and policies formulated by the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee is entirely correct. However, a small number of people have doubts. If this situation is not changed, the spirit of the 3d Plenum cannot be implemented and the party's political line cannot be put into practice. They said that with the shifting of the work focus, many new situations and new problems with which we are not familiar will appear. They have also integrated the study of the criterion of truth with the study of Premier Hua's government work report. They pointed out that among the people, the influence of the bourgeois and feudal ideologies still exist and cannot be eliminated in a short period. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 79 HK]

ANHUI PLA CIRCULAR--The political department of the Anhui military district recently issued a circular which demands that the PLA units under their authority resolutely implement the circulars of the general staff department, the general political department and the general logistics department on participating and supporting the socialist modernization, and actively organizing manpower and material to fight well the battle of autumn reaping and sowing. The units at and above the regimental level must formulate effective plans and measures and pay attention to implementation in order to continuously sum up experiences. The circular revealed that autumn crops in the province are growing well this year. The medical and public health personnel must warmly prevent and cure the illness of the masses. The circular pointed out that autumn reaping and sowing are the current central tasks in the countryside and for the militia. [Khefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK]

JIANGSU RELICS EXHIBITION--An exhibition of revolutionary relics from the Maoshan revolutionary base area in Jiangsu will be open to the public on 1 October. Zhao Huanjin, deputy commander of the PLA Nanjing units, and Zhong Guochu, secretary of the Jiangsu provincial CCP Committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, visited the exhibition during a preview. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW]

PLA DISCUSSES TRUTH CRITERION--The Shandong military district recently held a study class for leading cadres at or above the regimental level to make up for what was missed in the discussion of the issue of criterion for truth. Through discussion they solved the three ideological problems as follows: 1) They distinguished the genuine holding high from the sham holding high by applying the viewpoint of dialectical materialism; 2) They did away with absolutism to look at the revolutionary leaders with an eye on the courses of their development; 3) They did away with book worship to uphold the principle of giving primary importance to practice. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Oct 79 SK]

JINAN REGIMENT TRAINING--A certain regiment of the Jinan PLA units, which participated in the ceremony marking the founding of PRC in 1949, has consistently set high demands in training in the past 30 years, thus raising its combat ability constantly. Since the downfall of the gang of four, the party committee of the regiment has further strengthened its leadership in military training. By now, the regiment has brought up 346 special grade shooters, 182 all-around gunners, 854 outstanding grenade throwers, 28 outstanding commanders and 2 companies of the hardbone 6th company type. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Oct 79 SK]

JIANGSU'S AIR DEFENSE--The Jiangsu provincial leading group in charge of people's air defense recently held a provincial conference on the design of a people's air defense project in Nantong Municipality. Li Guohou,

deputy leader of the provincial leading group, addressed the conference. (Che Pengsheng), director of the provincial people's air defense office, delivered a report on how to improve the design of people's air defense works. The conference called on all localities to uphold the policy of "comprehensive planning, giving prominence to key projects, integrating peacetime production with preparedness against war and attaching primary importance to quality" in people's air defense works design and construction. Participants to the conference visited the underground hotels and stores and other air defense works. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG URBAN PUBLIC SECURITY--Twenty cities and townships in Zhejiang have restored social order, improved city appearances and reduced the number of traffic accidents and criminal acts as a result of popularizing the experience of Shaoxing Township. In April 1978, the Public Security Ministry introduced the township's outstanding achievements in improving public security to the whole country. The public security departments in Zhejiang also sponsored an on-the-spot meeting at the township to popularize its experience. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 79 OW]

QINGHAI PLA POLITICAL WORK--The Qinghai provincial military district held a forum on political work. Present at the forum were Wu Shengrong, deputy commander of the Lanzhou PLA units and commander of the Qinghai military district; (Wang Weiying), political commissar of the provincial military district; and (Wang Yiguang), deputy political commissar. The forum called on political work cadres at various levels to study and implement Comrade Ye Jianying's speech on national day, continue the discussion on the criterion of truth, study the new situation and solve new problems, and effectively improve political work so as to contribute to the four modernizations. In his summing-up report to the forum, (Meng Mingshan), director of the political department of the provincial military district, stressed the importance of conducting make-up study of the criterion of truth. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 79 OW]

QINGHAI MANAGEMENT MEETING--The Qinghai province-wide meeting on distribution and management work for people's communes concluded in Xining on 10 October after 6 days in session. Over 100 responsible persons in charge of agriculture in various prefectures and counties, as well as other departments concerned, attended the meeting. Liang Buting, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. Xu Linfeng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over and delivered a report to the meeting. The participants studied the communique of the 4th Plenary Session of CCPCC, Comrade Ye's speech and other relevant documents; made an analysis of the actual situation of agriculture in our province; and discussed questions on distribution and management work for this year. The meeting insisted that measures should be taken to increase the income for over 90 percent of commune members this year, stressed carrying out distribution in democratic ways and called for improving management work at communes. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 79 OW]

MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE SOCIETY--Urumqi, 14 Oct--The Chinese Society of Mongolian Language was established in Urumqi, Xinjiang autonomous region, on 14 October. This is the country's first academic body to study the Mongolian language. Li Hongfan, Mongolian nationality, responsible person of the Nationalities Publishing House, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the society. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 14 Oct 79 OW]

XINJIANG ECONOMIC MEETING--At a meeting of responsible persons of the Xinjiang regional bureaus and enterprises held on 5 October, Bai Chengming, vice chairman of the regional people's government and chairman of the Regional Economic Commission, made a report on the work in the third quarter and the plans for the fourth quarter. Comrade Bai called on leadership at all levels to concentrate on production and do a good job in the fourth-quarter work. He urged all comrades on the industrial and communications front to mobilize with one heart and one mind to bring their wisdom into full play. He asked them to stress the production and supply of electric power, light and textile industries, communications and transport, safety production, arrangement of the livelihood of staff members and workers and the preparatory work for the 1980 production, while doing the fourth-quarter work well. He also called for good work in quality control, enterprise management, readjustment and the movement to learn from Daqing. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES CRITERION FOR TRUTH

Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Oct 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a GANSU RIBAO report, the propaganda department of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee held a symposium in late September to discuss the issue of the criterion for truth. Attending the symposium were responsible comrades from the propaganda departments of the Provincial and Prefectural CCP committees and a number of county CCP committees; from the party school of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee; from the Provincial Social Sciences Institute; from the various academic societies; from the higher educational institutions; and from a number of the bureaus, plants and mines, as well as the full-time and part-time workers in charge of theoretical work, totaling 88 persons.

The prominent and distinguishing feature of the symposium demonstrate the principle of integrating theory with practice. Participating comrades studied and discussed a number of important questions that have arisen in the current period of emancipating minds by applying a host of vivid and concrete facts. At the symposium, the comrades expounded in a lively way based on facts on the correctness of a series of policies adopted by the CCP Central Committee in the wake of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In line with the result of their special investigations on the issue of "to each according to his work," comrades from the party school of the Tianshui Prefectural CCP Committee and from the propaganda departments of the Pingliang and Qingyang County CCP committees deeply felt that whether we adhere to the principle of "to each according to his work" depends on whether we uphold the socialist system. At present most of the people have deepened their understanding on this principle and have recognized that there is no future in embarking on the way of egalitarianism and practicing the common pot system [chi da guo fan]. However, in truly enforcing this principle we may encounter various obstructions. Therefore further efforts should be made dealing with the question of making up the missed discussion on the issue of the criterion of truth.

The propaganda departments of (Dangchang) and Kangle County CCP committees, the Lanzhou Municipal Agricultural Commission and other units carried out

investigations on the issue of dividing production teams into work groups in almost 30 communes. The undeniable facts of their investigations have proven that to divide production teams into work groups is an effective measure for strengthening management in collective economy and implementing the principle of "to each according to his work," as well as that it completely conforms to the developing level of productive forces in our province and to the awareness of the broad masses of peasants.

As for the question of whether we give rise to polarization in the countryside by permitting some peasants to become well off first, comrades from the propaganda departments of the Jiuquan and Zhangye Prefectural CCP committees gave an answer by presenting the facts revealed in their investigations and studies. Their investigations have proven that the key to the gap between the rich teams and commune members and the poor ones lies in the natural conditions, the quality of production management, labor skill, the amount of labor and on the development of sideline production operated by collectives and households. With the same natural conditions and the same number of laboring populace in general, it is possible for a gap between the rich and the poor to arise due to the difference of management quality and the productivity of labor. However, the essence of the gap between the rich and the poor caused by the earnings of labor is completely different from that caused by the result of the exploiting system. Under no conditions shall we mix up the two.

At the symposium, participating comrades also reviewed the situation in our province's discussion on the issue of the criterion for truth since the beginning of 1979 and initially summed up the basic experience in carrying out discussion successfully. They held that we should make up the missed discussion dealing directly with the following points: Whether we have straightened out the thinking and political line of dialectical materialism, whether we have recognized the experience and lessons in the past, and whether we have implemented the principles and policies adopted at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ZHEJIANG MAKES HEADWAY IN PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Recently, considerable achievements have been made in Zhejiang in putting people in jobs. According to concerned departments, of the 250,000 city and township dwellers in the province to be employed this year, nearly 140,000 had been assigned jobs as of the end of August. In addition, more than 50,000 have taken examinations for recruitment as workers in state-owned and collectively owned enterprises and will be assigned jobs according to work requirements. It is estimated that, with some efforts, by the end of the year more people will be given jobs than was originally planned.

Employment work has made rather quick progress in our province, mainly because party and revolutionary committees at various levels have regarded the employment of young people in cities and townships as a major task in urban work. The provincial party and revolutionary committees have on many occasions held meetings to make concrete arrangements for job assignments. The Provincial Revolutionary Committee has issued a 10-point temporary regulation on developing neighborhood enterprises in cities and townships. Comrade Tie Ying has talked to reporters about this.

In order to have a good idea of how to grasp this task carefully and well, investigation teams led by Standing Committee members of the Provincial Party Committee have gone to Shaoxing, Ningbo and Wenzhou to conduct investigations and studies on vigorously developing the urban collective economy and providing employment for people. Many prefectural, municipal and county party committees have also effectively strengthened leadership over employment work.

In assigning jobs to those waiting for employment in cities and townships, the various localities have emancipated the people's mind, mobilized the masses, fully tapped potential work opportunities in the light of the readjustment of the national economy and created many new jobs. In accordance with public requirements and actual local conditions, efforts have been made to develop production and service trades to serve the four modernizations.

In Ningbo Municipality, a number of neighborhood enterprises have been set up. By the end of the year, all the people who have been unemployed over the years in the municipality will, in the main, be assigned jobs. In Wenzhou Municipality, the Dongpeng neighborhood has set up a labor service network consisting of 47 teams and groups and service stations, performing such work as (sandal repair), embroidery, painting and engraving, employing more than 400 people. The (Changan) township, in Haining County, recently set up a combined farming-industrial-sideline production plant for educated youth. More than 80 educated youth live in the plant and work well, and the plant has been very successful. These facts show that at present to find jobs for the unemployed, the best and most effective way is to create new jobs by actively developing collectively owned enterprises.

To find jobs for people waiting for employment in cities and townships it is also necessary for all economic departments and all trades and occupations to closely cooperate and make concerted efforts. They should regard developing the collective economy and employing urban youth as their own duty and task. Recently, Li Fengping, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, has held a discussion meeting with some leading cadres of organizations directly under the Provincial Party Committee to talk with them, unify their thinking and open up new job opportunities.

At the provincial discussion meeting on employment of young people held in the latter part of September, Comrade Li Fengping made a speech. The Provincial Commerce Bureau, the Provincial Second Light Industry Bureau, the provincial office in charge of educated young people and other work departments all made concrete suggestions and indicated that they would actively support the neighborhoods in developing collectively owned enterprises and accelerate the solution of the employment problem.

Now the various localities in the province are taking effective measures to continue to do a good job in creating jobs for people waiting for employment in cities and townships. Party organizations at various levels have further strengthened leadership over this work. They are relying on the masses, tapping potential work opportunities in a big way, solving practical problems and enabling more young people to take part in the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING HOLDS MEETING ON RURAL EDUCATION

Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 79 HK

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee recently convened a work conference on education in rural middle and primary schools. At the conference responsible comrades of the municipal committee proposed: rural middle and primary school education must adopt effective measures for conducting readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement within 3 school years' time. This is to lay the foundation for harmonious development of rural education and improving the quality of education, to better meet the needs of the four modernizations and of building a new countryside.

Reviewing the condition of rural education since the smashing of the gang of four, the comrades who attended the conference held that there are still at present many difficulties and problems in rural middle and primary school education. In particular, the quality of education is low. In the previous few years, the great development of ordinary senior middle schools exceeded the existing conditions for running schools and caused imbalance of proportion within the educational system. Not only has the quality of senior middle school education not been insured; the popularization and improvement of primary and junior school education has also been seriously affected. One thing that deserves serious attention is that primary school education has not truly been introduced everywhere. In reality, it is constantly turning out new illiterates and semi-illiterates. Moreover, there is a shortage of backbone teachers and school buildings, and funds and teaching facilities are far from being able to meet the needs.

Everyone held: It is extremely urgent to energetically and properly reform the structure of rural middle school education. Based on the present needs and possibilities, ordinary senior middle schools in the rural areas should carry out readjustment in a measured way. Meanwhile, it is necessary to institute various forms of running schools and actively advocate the good running of rural middle schools. Counties in the suburban area can each establish a rural secondary technical school according to their needs of agricultural development and the qualified teacher situation. Communes and brigades with capacities can also run agricultural technical schools.

The common call of the conference was to effectively do a good job in popularizing primary school education. To do this, we have not only to pay special attention to the school enrollment rate of school age children, but must also grasp the work of consolidating the students and keeping them up to standard. We must also develop preschool education in accordance with local conditions.

The comrades held: To run key schools well is an important measure for raising the quality of education in the rural middle and primary schools. Every county should concentrate forces to run well one or two complete middle and primary schools. Every commune should proceed from reality and run well one junior middle school and two to three complete primary schools as key schools. The needs of the key schools will be given priority in the assignment of new teachers and improvement of the conditions of school operation. The key schools must produce qualified people and experiences and gradually become the center of educational and teaching activities in the district concerned.

The key and guarantee for improving the quality of education in rural middle and primary schools lie in strengthening the building of the force of rural middle and primary school teachers and cadres. Everyone strongly appealed to the leadership at various levels to seriously show concern and consideration for the middle and primary school teachers in political affairs, in work and in daily life and trust and rely on them in order to fully mobilize their enthusiasm. This is especially the case with those teachers who have come from the city to work in the countryside. They have made important contributions to developing the cause of rural education. We must seriously and gradually solve the actual problems that they encounter. Those who have been engaged in rural educational work for a long time and have scored outstanding achievements should be cited and rewarded for their efforts. We must also make a success in training and improving the standard of the teachers, adopt various forms and conduct advanced study and teaching research activities. We must organize contacts between the urban area and the counties in remote parts of the suburban area and assign outstanding teachers to go to the counties to pass on their teaching experiences.

To improve the conditions of school operation, it is imperative to continue to carry out the principle of "walking on two legs." In addition to the state constantly increasing rural education funds, we must also fully bring into play the enthusiasm of communes and brigades in running schools, and also conduct work-study programs. By bringing together the various forces in operating school by the state and the collective and the work-study programs, the rural middle and primary schools can then be improved at a faster pace. At the conference, the education bureaus of Yanqing County and Tong County, (Sijiqing) Commune of Haidian District and the (Yangtaise) School of Changping County introduced typical experiences.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

JIANGSU EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Jiangsu provincial CCP committee held a provincial conference on educational work for young people from 6 to 11 September. Comrade Hu Hong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made a report. Comrades Chu Jiang and Zhang Zhongliang, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the conference. Comrades Wang Bingshi and (Gu Weizhong), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee, also attended the conference. Comrade Dai Weiran, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, made a summing-up speech at the closing session. Participants in the conference held that students of Jiangsu Province are by and large diligent in study, willing to help others and anxious to make greater contributions to achieving the four modernizations. A large number of young students have been affected by the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and this influence is far from being eliminated. Therefore, deep-going education must be carried out among them. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG SHAOXING OPERA--"Song of the Mighty," an opera created by the No 2 Zhejiang Shaoxing opera troupe, has been officially staged in Hangzhou on 21 September in honor of national day. The opera depicts the heroic deeds of martyr Zhang Zhixin. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW]

DRAMA ON FRIENDSHIP--Beijing, 20 Sep--A Mandarin drama known as "The Mountains Are Green, The Followers Are Red" depicting the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people has been staged in Beijing to the welcome of the local audience and many Japanese friends in Beijing. The play, written and staged by the PRC navy political department's Mandarin drama troupe, describes separation and reunion of a Chinese and a Japanese family during wartime. Noted Chinese playwright Cao Yu praised the drama for its poetic flavor. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0817 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW]

SHANGHAI COLLEGE FRESHMEN--Meetings have been held over the past few days by institutions of higher learning in Shanghai to warmly welcome some

18,000 freshmen enrolled locally and from other localities, according to a JIEFANG RIBAO report. With this year's enrollment, the total number of students in the city's 50 or more institutions of higher learning will exceed 69,000, hitting an all-time high. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW]

BEIJING WRITERS FORUM--Beijing, 2 Sep--At a recent Beijing forum on short novel writing sponsored by "OCTOBER"--a major literary periodical--some Beijing writers pointed out that it is necessary to revive the revolutionary realistic tradition in literary creation. Attending the forum were Chen Huangmei, Bai Hua, Wang Mang, Liu Shaotang, Lin Jinyuan, Liu Xinwu, Cong Weixi, Su Chuanyang, Li Tuo, Zhang Jie and other writers and sparetime writers. All participants at the forum pointed out that to persist in realism in literary writing, it is necessary to let writers write about real life which they are familiar with. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG CHILD CARE MEETING--The Heilongjiang provincial revolutionary committee held a provincial meeting on child care work in Harbin from 7 to 11 September. The meeting implemented and conveyed the guidelines of the national child care meeting, discussed urgent problems that had to be solved in the province and exchanged experiences in promoting child care. Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial committee on child care, spoke at the meeting. He called on party committees at various levels to strengthen leadership over child care work. He called on mining and industrial enterprises, schools, government organs, hospitals, and PLA units in various localities with favorable conditions to set up more nurseries and kindergartens so that a larger number of children can be well taken care of. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW]

SHANDONG LITERATURE-ART FORUM--The Shandong Provincial Literary and Art Federation recently held a forum on literary and artistic creation. (Lin Ping), Standing Committee member and director of the propaganda department of the Shandong provincial party committee, attended the forum and spoke. Participants in the forum conscientiously studied documents issued at the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. They criticized the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and "the summary of the forum on the work in literature and art in the armed forces" which was jointly created by them. They discussed how to make up for what was missed in the discussion on the issue of criterion for truth and how to understand the relationship between the political standard and the art standard. The forum held that there were still many forbidden areas in the area of literary and artistic creation and it was necessary to adopt effective measures to make up for what was missed in the discussion on the issue of criterion for truth to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft ideological trend. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Sep 79 SK]

JIANGXI SPARE-TIME EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Jiangxi Federation of Trade Unions and the Jiangxi Education Bureau jointly recently held a conference on spare-time education for staff and workers throughout the province. Three hundred people participated. Ma Jikong, secretary of the Jiangxi provincial CCP committee attended and spoke. The participants discussed the tasks of spare-time education for the staff and workers in the 3 years of readjustment, exchanged experiences and called for the restoration of spare-time education to serve the four modernizations even better. At present, 120,700 staff and workers throughout the province are studying at spare-time schools. The conference pointed out that it is necessary to organize 30 to 40 percent of the staff and workers throughout the province to take part in this study. This year, it is necessary to first organize 15 percent of the staff and workers to enter the schools, increase the number to 25 to 30 percent next year and exceed 30 percent by 1981. Before 1980, there should be no illiterates or semiliterates among the staff and workers of the young people and juveniles. Within 3 years, it is necessary to enhance the level of the staff and workers who have reached school standards to primary school graduates. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 79 HK]

JIANGXI FINANCE CADRES COURSE--The Ministry of Finance has commissioned the Jiangxi Finance and Economic College to hold the first training course for the leading finance cadres at the county level. The course began on 4 September. (Chen Rurong), vice minister of the Ministry of Finance, took part in the opening ceremony and spoke. The principal responsible persons of the finance and trade office of the Jiangxi provincial revolutionary committee and the Jiangxi Finance Bureau attended the ceremony and extended their congratulations. The course will train 100 students from Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shandong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Henan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Xizang. They will study the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, the economic issues of Chinese socialism, finance and finance accountancy and the principles and policies of the party's finance work for 3 months. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 HK]

SHANGHAI ADVANCED PARENTS--The Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council, the municipal CYL committee, the Municipal Women's Federation and the Municipal Education Bureau jointly held a meeting of advanced parents conveying their own experiences in guiding their children to become good students. The meeting pointed out that the way children are raised has a bearing on the destiny of the country and the success of the four modernizations, and that the parents have a heavy responsibility in raising their children. More than 1,200 persons attended the meeting, including responsible comrades from departments concerned. (Xia Zhengnong) secretary of the municipal CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG HIGHER LEARNING--The education and public health department under the Zhejiang provincial CCP committee held a meeting to exchange experience in teaching at institutes of higher learning from 23 to 26 August. Over 100 party committee secretaries, presidents and deans of studies from various colleges and universities in Zhejiang attended the meeting. A number of institutes, including Zhejiang University and Hangzhou University, introduced their experiences in improving teaching at the meeting. (Liu Dan), secretary of the Zhejiang University party committee, and (Wang Qidong), vice president of the same university, made reports on their visit to institutes of higher learning in the United States. (Zhang Jincai), director of the education department of the provincial party committee, gave a summation speech at the meeting. The meeting called on all institutes of higher learning to further promote discussion on practice being the sole criterion for truth, further emancipate minds and further promote teaching and scientific research. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW]

NATIONAL DAY MINORITY DELEGATION--The minority delegation slated to take part in national day activities arrived in Lanzhou on 23 September. Receiving the delegation at the station were leading comrades of the Gansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial CPPCC committee as well as the Lanzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committee, including Zhao Chuqi, (Wang Bingxiang), Wu Hongbin, Huang Zhenqing, (Zhang Gui), Lu Zhongliang, and (Zhao Zhilin). Also present at the occasion were responsible comrades of departments concerned of the province and Lanzhou Municipality and representatives of the people of various nationalities in Lanzhou totalling more than 600 people. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK]

XINJIANG PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK--Hami County, Xinjiang, has achieved new results in planned parenthood work. The natural population growth rate was 5.05 per thousand in 1978. This year 56 couples have decided to have only one child. Hami Municipality has energetically promoted planned parenthood work since 1977. Over the past 2 years, more and more people have practiced late marriage and planned parenthood, while the rates of birth and death have dropped steadily. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW]

QINGHAI COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--The two of enrollment for colleges and secondary technical schools in Qinghai has recently ended. [as received] As of 1 September, 1,735 out of 16,000 students have been granted admission to colleges throughout the country, and 3,822 out of 33,800 students have been granted admission to secondary technical schools in the country. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW]

SHANXI MEETING ON NEWSPAPERS--To improve newspaper distribution, the general office of SHANXI RIBAO, the Shanxi Provincial Bureau of Posts and Telecommunications, the general office of TAIYUAN BAO and the Taiyuan Municipal Post Office jointly held a mass mobilization meeting on 15 September to sign the joint emulation agreement on making newspaper

publication and distribution a coordinated process. According to the emulation agreement, under normal conditions, SHANXI RIBAO's daily printing time starts from 0330 to 0400 and the printing work should be completed in 4 hours. TAIYUAN BAO's daily printing time starts from 0330 and the printing work should be completed in 3 hours. The post office must immediately distribute the papers following the completion of the printing work so that urban readers in Taiyuan can receive their newspapers on the same day they are printed. Newspapers should be delivered to leading organs at the provincial and municipal levels before 0800 daily. TAIYUAN BAO should be delivered to counties and districts under the jurisdiction of the Taiyuan Municipal Government on the day the paper is published. The joint emulation agreement on making newspaper publication and distribution a coordinated process will be formally implemented from 1 October. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 79 HK]

TIANJIN RESUMES CHINESE SOCIETY--The Tianjin Chinese Language and Literary Society held a meeting of its members on 25 September to declare resumption of the society and to elect a new board of directors. Academic reports were delivered at the meeting by professors of Chinese language and literature. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Oct 79 SK]

JIANGSU REWARDS MODELS--A meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals from Nanjing Municipality's educational departments, Jiangsu, was held on 31 August in Nanjing. Some 2,152 representatives attended the meeting. (Sha Yuying), director of Nanjing municipal educational office, delivered the opening speech. (Guo Bofang), deputy secretary of the Nanjing municipal party committee, spoke, calling on comrades to join in the discussion on the criterion for testing truth. The Nanjing municipal revolutionary committee conferred honorable titles of "model teacher," "model student guide" and "model workers" on 35 comrades who made outstanding contributions to educational work, and issued cash prizes and citations to model educational workers and advanced collectives and individuals. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI STUDENT ENROLLMENT--Beginning 31 August, an enrollment notice will be issued by 8 major institutes of higher learning in Shanghai and 62 major institutes, military academies and schools from other parts of the county which have enrolled students in Shanghai. Enrollment work ended in Shanghai 28 August. Student enrollment by other institutes in general started 30 August and is expected to be completed no later than 5 September. A responsible member of the Shanghai municipal office for institute enrollment pointed out that there are still too few students who applied for enrollment outside Shanghai City. Efforts are being made to encourage more local students to enroll in major institutes outside Shanghai City. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MAGAZINE--Shanghai, 3 Sep--The Shanghai Fudan University Students Association recently published a magazine called "The

University Students," which mainly reflects the students' life and carries their works. The first issue carries articles concerning the study of politics, philosophy, journalism, history, inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells of the Shang Dynasty, economics and foreign languages. It also carries journalistic literature, fiction, prose, poems and literary criticism contributed by students. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1100 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW]

SHANGHAI STUDENT ENROLLMENT--Some 14,000 youths in Shanghai have successfully passed this year's college entrance examination. Of them, more than 5,900 have been admitted into major universities and colleges; some 8,700 enrolled by ordinary colleges; nearly 7,000 enrolled by junior colleges; and some 30,000 admitted into technical schools. According to statistics, this year more than 137,000 students took the entrance examinations held by colleges, junior colleges and technical schools, and about 51,000 successfully passed the examinations. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW]

SHANGHAI THEORETICAL FORUM--The WENHUI BAO editorial department recently invited some leading comrades and experts who are attending the national summer discussion meeting of Marxist-Leninist theory teachers from schools of higher learning to a forum on strengthening political theory courses. At the forum, many comrades pointed out in their speeches that such courses must be properly emphasized and the method of teaching must be improved. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW]

SHANGHAI OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS--The fourth Shanghai municipal congress of returned overseas Chinese was held from 7 through 9 September. Nearly 500 persons attended the congress, at which Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the Shanghai municipal CCP committee, delivered a report on the current situation. In his speech, Zhuang Mingli, vice chairman of the all-China federation of returned overseas Chinese, called on all returned overseas Chinese and their dependents to contribute to the four modernizations. The congress elected the fourth 69-member committee of the Shanghai municipal federation of returned overseas Chinese, which held its first meeting on 9 September and elected (Tong Yinchu) chairman and (Zhang Shiping), (Liu Liangmo), (Liu Nianzhi) and seven others vice chairmen. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW]

SHANGHAI BANS GAMBLING--Over the past few days the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Organization and administrative departments of industrial and commercial units have taken joint actions to ban the illegal activity of setting up gambling stalls on the streets. As a result of their actions, the gambling stalls recently set up in the municipality's downtown area have in the main been eliminated. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Sep 79 OW]

SHANGHAI DICTIONARY--Shanghai, 7 Sep--Various types of dictionaries including "Ci Hai," a large comprehensive dictionary, will be published in

September 1979. The "Modern Chinese Dictionary," compiled by the Linguistics Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, has already been published. This institute is planning to compile a "concise modern Chinese dictionary" for use by primary and middle school teachers. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW]

HENAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD--To implement the spirit of the conference of the Henan provincial CCP committee on planned parenthood and insure that the population growth rate will not exceed eight per thousand by 1980, the Henan provincial CCP committee has decided to launch an inspection of planned parenthood work throughout the province. Through inspection, it is necessary to seriously sum up experiences and cite progressives in order to push forward the deepening of planned parenthood work. Party committees at all levels must pay a high degree of serious attention to the inspection, strengthen their leadership and mobilize the masses to seriously conduct the inspection well. Zhang Shude is the leader of the inspection group, and a deputy director of the propaganda department of the Henan provincial CCP committee is the deputy. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 79 HK]

WUHAN YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Party organizations at all levels in Wuhan have grasped finding jobs for young people as a major issue. In the past 6 months, 146 collective enterprises have been set up throughout the municipality. Some 260 production and daily life service points have also been set up in neighborhoods. By the end of June, 53,000 young people have found jobs. The Wuhan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have held conferences on many occasions on settling unemployed young people. Those who temporarily cannot find jobs have arrangements made for them to attend study courses, which include mathematics, physics, chemistry, radio technology, accounting and other professions. Li Renzhi, first secretary of the Wuhan municipal CCP committee, recently revealed at a symposium on exchanging experiences in settling young people that there were still 50,000 people waiting for jobs. He urged every unit to open up more jobs for unemployed young people. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 79 HK]

ZHEJIANG SPARE-TIME EDUCATION--Party organizations at various levels in Zhejiang Province have promoted spare-time education in rural areas with good results. Some 17,600 spare-time schools for peasants have been set up, with over 818,000 people attending. Some 48,000 illiterates have learned language skills. To further implement the guidelines on instructing illiterates issued by the State Council and the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial education bureau recently held a provincial meeting in Jiaxing County on spare-time education in rural areas. The meeting studied guidelines on spare-time education established by the party Central Committee and Comrade Hua Guofeng, exchanged experiences in this regard and mapped out tasks for the latter half of this year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY--The historical data research committee of the Zhejiang provincial CPPCC committee recently collected and compiled a special edition of Zhejiang revolutionary historical data. It will be published before national day this year. The first such publication since the liberation of Zhejiang, this edition makes public for the first time valuable information about the first Zhejiang provincial CCP congress, as recorded in the memoirs of Comrade (Lin Huishan), who attended that congress. This highly readable edition is about 300,000 words long. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW]

NEW SHANGHAI MAGAZINE--Shanghai, 2 Sep--"Democracy and the Legal System" [Minzhu yu Fazhi], a comprehensive publication put out jointly by the Shanghai Municipal Law Society and the East China Political and Law College has been published in Shanghai. The first issue of this monthly magazine includes an article by Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai municipal CCP committee entitled "Democracy, the Legal System and the Four Basic Principles": A summary of the views of well-known figures including Shi Liang, Fei Xiaotong and Wang Yunsheng on promoting democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system under the general title "Welcome the New Period of Socialist Democracy and Legal System in Our Country." [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 2 Sep 79 OW]

SHANGHAI LITERARY-ART FORUM--The propaganda department under Shanghai municipal party committee called a forum on the work of creation in literature, drama, music, dance and fine arts from 10 to 24 August. Some 200 writers and artists summed up experiences and lessons accumulated over the past 30 years and discussed ways to further enrich literary-art creation. Some 5,000 persons attended a summing-up meeting on 24 August, which was presided over by (Xia Zhengnong), secretary of the municipal party committee. A speech was delivered by (Chen Yi), deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and head of the committee's propaganda department. The forum discussed a series of important ideological questions of creative writing in order to better serve the needs of socialist modernization, and thoroughly studied questions concerning the administrative and financial systems of literary-art units. Comrade (Chen Yi) in his speech analyzed the excellent situation in Shanghai's literary-art circles, discussed the importance of taking practice as only criterion for truth and called for greater efforts to study Chairman Mao's work, "talks at the Yenan forum on literature and art." [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI CRITERION DISCUSSIONS--The various industry and communications bureaus in Shanghai have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the municipal CCP committee's propaganda work conference and, in the light of reality, conducted discussions on the criterion for truth. Through the discussions, many comrades have heightened their awareness of the importance of such discussions, and better understood the correctness of the line and policies and principles decided at the party's third plenary session and the second session of the fifth NPC. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW]

JIANGSU CRIMINOLOGY CLASS--The Jiangsu Provincial Public Security Bureau held a criminology training class in Changshu from 25 August to 18 September. A total of 120 criminal investigators and security cadres attended the class; they studied criminal law, criminal procedural law and investigation techniques in an effort to prepare themselves for properly carrying out the task of protecting the people and safeguarding the four modernizations. Major criminal cases were used as reference materials. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW]

ANHUI TOURISM CONFERENCE--The Anhui provincial CCP committee recently held a conference on developing Huangshan for tourism in order to implement the instructions of the responsible comrades of the central authorities. Some 1.5 million people from at home and abroad have visited this renowned scenic spot. At present, the outstanding problem is the backward environment. Tourists from at home and abroad have made many suggestions. The conference decided to properly rectify the management organ to build Huangshan and run tourism as an entity instead of just running guest houses. The conference formulated the main task for developing Huangshan including the hot spring and 10 scenic spots, building a roads for vehicles to go into the mountains and building guest houses on and at the foot of the mountains and protecting the existing forest resources. During the busy tourist season, no units are allowed to hold conference in Huangshan. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 79 HK]

ANHUI ILLITERACY CONFERENCE--The Anhui conference on eliminating illiteracy in the countryside was recently held in Hefei. The conference decided that 3 million people must be organized to enter the schools this winter and next spring to eliminate illiteracy among 1.2 million people and basically eliminate illiteracy throughout the province within a few years. Speaking at the conference were (Hu Kaiming), Standing Committee member of the Anhui provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the Anhui worker and peasant education committee; (Zhang Chunhan), deputy director of the propaganda department of the Anhui provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the Anhui worker and peasant education committee; (Ming Kecheng), director of the Anhui Education Bureau; (Ying Yiquan), chairman of the Anhui Women's Federation; (Wang Qing), deputy secretary of the Anhui CYL committee; and (Fang Yiqing), vice chairman of the Anhui Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Association. Some 390 persons took part in the conference. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 79 HK]

SHANGHAI LECTURE SERIES--To prepare for the implementation of the new laws next year, the Shanghai municipal party committee's propaganda department recently started a series of six lectures on socialist democracy and the legal system. The lectures, given at the cultural square at 5-day intervals, began on 17 September and will end on 13 October. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee and director of its propaganda department, listened to the first lecture on 17 September. (Tao Manshi), deputy dean of the East China Institute of Politics and Law,

gave the first lecture, "Socialist Democracy and the Socialist Legal System." The other five lectures are entitled "General Principles of the Criminal Law," "The Various Parts of the Criminal Law," "The Criminal Procedure Law," "Questions and Answers on the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure Law" and "The Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses and the Organic Law of Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments." [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW]

HANGZHOU REPORT MEETING--The Hangzhou municipal party committee held a report meeting at the great hall of people in Hangzhou on deepening the discussion over the criterion for testing truth. Zhang Jingtang, first secretary of the municipal party committee, delivered a report which expounded the significance of discussing this question and analyzed the efforts made in Hangzhou to conduct the discussion. He urged all the leading organs to prepare for the deepening of the discussion campaign. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG AWARDS WOMEN--The Zhejiang Provincial Women's Federation held a meeting at the great hall of people in Hangzhou on 26 September to issue awards to 304 outstanding women and outstanding women collectives that won honorary titles at the national meeting. Zhang Jingtang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee attended and addressed the meeting, extending greetings to the women comrades and collectives. Cui Bo, chairman of the Provincial Women's Federation, also spoke, urging the women to redouble their efforts and make greater achievements in the Long March. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG BANK INSTRUCTIONS--The Zhejiang provincial branch of the People's Bank of China recently issued a series of four documents urging the various prefectural, municipal and county banks to adhere to instructions of the provincial revolutionary committee and to enthusiastically support the cities, townships and neighborhoods to set up collective enterprises. These documents deal with regulations governing loans to collective enterprises run by cities and townships, opening bank accounts by collective enterprises run by cities and townships, opening bank accounts by collective enterprises and simplification of accounting procedures. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU LIBRARY SCIENCE SOCIETY--The Jiangsu Provincial Library Science Society was founded in Nanjing Municipality on the eve of national day. The Society plans to publicize the importance of library work as well as its role in achieving the four modernizations. The society plans to train professional cadres, implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," promote academic research and exchange, edit and publish books, periodicals and materials on library science, and promote library work throughout the province. At the society's inaugural meeting, its constitution was discussed and approved and the first council elected. Comrade (Yao Zhenping) was elected chairman of the council. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 79 OW]

SHANDONG STUDY CLASSES--Recently the Shandong provincial military district party committee adopted a resolution to run study classes for cadres of its organs to study Vice Chairman Ye's important speech at the national day rally and to make up the discussion on the criterion for truth. Through the study classes, the resolution stated, the cadres should be enabled to understand comprehensively and accurately the ideological system of Mao Zedong Thought and to make a clear distinction between real and sham "holding high." [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 79 SK]

JIANGSU CELEBRATION MEETING--The Jiangsu provincial party and revolutionary committees held a grand meeting on 6 October to celebrate the outstanding results of Jiangsu's sports delegation at the fourth national games. Attending were Hu Hong, Chu Jioang, Zhong Guochu, (Zhang Shaoliang), Bao Houchang, Huang Chaotian, Gong Weizhen, Wang Haisu, Dai Weiran, Li Zhizhong, (Feng Peiling) and other responsible persons of the Jiangsu provincial and revolutionary committees; (Lou Xuezheng), (Zhou Xueten) and other responsible persons of the Jiangsu provincial military district; Yang Tingbao, Zeng Reqing, Hua Chengyi, (Liu Yibiao) and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee; and (Zhou Bofan) and other responsible persons of the Nanjing municipal party and revolutionary committees. Gong Weizhen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and head of the Jiangsu provincial sports delegation, delivered a report on the delegation's total score at the fourth national games. Comrade Hu Hong, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke, urging the athletes to win honor for the state at world sports meets. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 79 OW]

SHANGHAI WOMEN'S FEDERATION--The Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation held a rally in the city culture square on the afternoon of 5 October to commend outstanding women and women collectives that won the national pace setter titles. On behalf of the National Women's Federation, it also issued awards to 392 title winning individuals and 44 collectives. Leading comrades of the municipal party and revolutionary committees (Zhong Min), (Xia Zhenglong), Yang Shifa, Chen Zonglie and Zhang Chengzong attended the rally, (Zhong Min) addressed the rally. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU CONGRESS--The second Jiangsu provincial congress of the blind and deaf-mute opened in Nanjing on the morning of 5 October. (Wang Ruguang), deputy director of the provincial civil affairs bureau, presided over the congress, and another deputy director, (Meng Xianshang), delivered an opening speech. Li Zhizhong, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the congress. The congress will elect the committee of the second Jiangsu Provincial Association of the blind and deaf-mute and also elect deputies to a national congress of the blind and deaf-mute. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG REMOVES DESIGNATIONS--Local party organizations and public security organs throughout Zhejiang Province have removed the designations from 95 percent of the former landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements, thereby basically completing the great task of "reforming the reactionary classes." [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG IMPRISONS CRIMINAL--Ruian County People's Court recently sentenced criminal (Ding Yangjing) to life imprisonment. The son of the chief of the (Dongmen) police station in Chengguan Township, (Ding) had engaged in gambling, theft, gang fighting and raping young women, and despite repeated detentions, had not mended his ways. (Ding's) imprisonment was warmly praised by the masses. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 79 OW]

ANHUI PREFECTURE TRUTH CRITERION MEETING--The Wuhu prefectural CCP committee recently held a work conference to discuss practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. The participants primarily discussed production responsibility during the 3-day conference. The conference held that it is necessary to strengthen the management of fixed quotas, establish a system of production responsibility and follow the principle of to each according to his work. During the discussion on the criterion of truth last year, the prefecture and counties invited (Li Yitian), vice chairman of the theory department of RENMIN RIBAO, to report on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth on four occasions. In August and November 1978, the prefectural CCP committee held two conferences of the directors of the propaganda departments of the counties and responsible persons of the party schools to make plans on the discussion of the criterion of truth. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 79 HK]

JIANGSU DEAF-MUTE'S CONGRESS--The second Jiangsu provincial congress of blind persons and deaf-mutes came to a successful close on 9 October. The congress elected 12 delegates to attend a national conference of blind persons and deaf-mutes. It also elected the second committee of the Jiangsu provincial blind persons' and deaf-mutes' association. Bao Houchang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Li Zhizhong, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the closing ceremony. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 79 OW]

SHANGHAI YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Shanghai's industrial and communications departments have taken positive measures to employ educated youths. As of the end of September, over 37,000 youths had been employed, accounting for 31.2 percent of the total to be employed under the municipal plan. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 10 Oct 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG'S MODEL WORKERS--The Zhejiang provincial revolutionary committee held a grand meeting in Hangzhou on 5 October to welcome the return of representatives of advanced enterprises and model workers who received awards in Beijing recently. Li Fengping, Jiang Baodi, Feng Ke and other provincial and municipal leaders were present, Feng Ke, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the meeting. Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, urged all advanced enterprises and model workers to double their efforts for the four modernizations. Chen Yousheng, vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Trade Union Council, and other representatives pledged to deepen the emulation drive to increase production and practice economy. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Oct 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG CIVIL AVIATION--Zhejiang Province's civil aviation is progressing vigorously. The number of passengers who traveled by air in 1978 increased 25 times over that of 1957 when air services were first started in Zhejiang. At present, there are direct flights from Hangzhou to Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Fuzhou, Changsha and Guilin. Charters flights for tourists between Hong Kong and Hangzhou started at the end of this past June. Today, there are 20 scheduled flights per week between Hangzhou and Beijing and between Hangzhou and Guangzhou. In addition, aircraft are being used for sowing and spraying insecticide. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Oct 79 OW]

OPERA PERFORMANCE--According to WENHUI BAO, leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, including Peng Chong, Yan Youmin, Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi, Chen Yi and Chen Jinhua, observed the performance of the outstanding historical Beijing opera "Hai Rui Submits a Letter" last evening. After the final curtain, the leading comrades went on stage to congratulate the actors and actresses on their fine performances. Praising the performance as a great success, Comrade Peng Chong expressed his wishes that the tradition of the (QI) school be carried forward and developed further so as to improve the play's performance. The audiences have enthusiastically supported the Beijing opera "Hai Rui Submits a Letter," since its restaging on National Day. The playwrights association of Shanghai held a forum on this play. Forum participants, cherishing the warm memory of Comrade Zhou Xinfang, expressed their wishes that, through constant improvement in the performance, the play "Hai Rui Submits a Letter" would become part of the Beijing opera repertoire. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 79 OW]

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